

Warsaw expels 2 U.S. diplomats

WARSAW (R) — Poland Monday announced it was expelling two American diplomats caught receiving documents from a Polish scientist previously interned under martial law. The official Polish news agency PAP said the foreign ministry had ordered the scientific attaché, John W. Zerolis and First Secretary for Cultural Affairs James Daniel Howard, to leave the country. The PAP statement said security agents detained Ryszard Merzynski Sunday as he handed to Mr. Zerolis and Mr. Howard "materials against the interests of the Polish people's republic." It gave no further details of what was passed, but said it was recovered by the security agents. The incident took place in Mr. Merzynski's apartment. Also present was Prof. Wladyslaw Fiszdron, a former deputy rector of Warsaw University.

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AOAS organises manpower seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on the planning and development of manpower in public enterprises will begin at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) on Saturday. AOAS Director General Abdullah Al Zu'bi said the aim of the seminar is to acquaint the participants with the concepts and goals of public enterprises and stressing the significance of manpower. He added that the aim of the seminar is also to develop the skills of the participants in using modern methods in manpower planning in public enterprises. Dr. Zu'bi said that during the two-week seminar, in which 25 officials in charge of planning and developing manpower in public enterprises in the Arab countries, the participants will be lectured on manpower planning systems in national and multinational enterprises and personnel management and its impact on the development of manpower.

Egyptian diplomat attacks Israeli help to Iran

WASHINGTON (R) — Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal said Monday Israel was playing with fire by assisting Iran in its war with Iraq. Without offering details on the extent of aid he said Israel was giving to Iran, Mr. Ghorbal called on Israel to re-think its attitude. "Israel must look at the situation not simply as the enemy of my enemy is my friend but what augurs for the Middle East in the case of the (Iranian religious leader) Khomeini fire sweeping the area," he said. "Israel should remember that it could be one of those that the fire is aimed at destroying, and not only Arab areas in the Gulf," he added. Mr. Ghorbal, in an extensive Middle East discussion sponsored by the private American Enterprise Institute, also urged Israel to "tone down the rhetoric and action" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said a period of tranquility was badly needed to foster efforts toward a settlement including "autonomy" for Palestinians living in the two areas.

Chatti heads for Toure consultations on Gulf war

RABAT (R) — Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), left Rabat Monday for Conakry to discuss the Iran-Iraq conflict with President Ahmad Seku Toure of Guinea. The Moroccan news agency said Mr. Chatti's visit to Guinea was connected with efforts by an OIC good offices commission set up in 1981 to mediate in the conflict. President Toure is chairman of the commission.

Court ruling bodes ill for Begin coalition

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's supreme court has overturned a government decision to stop national airline flights on the Jewish Sabbath and said the order, made under pressure from religious extremists, needed parliamentary endorsement. The ruling by a three-judge panel was expected to further increase the difficulties of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's fragile coalition, with its razor-thin majority in the Knesset (parliament). The government last week bowed to demands by the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party, a coalition partner, and said the national carrier, El Al Israel airline, must stop flying on the Sabbath, from dusk Friday to dusk Saturday, and on Jewish holidays within three months.

Sheffield skeleton sinks while under tow

LONDON (R) — The British destroyer Sheffield, reduced to a burnt-out floating hulk by an Argentine missile, sank Monday while under tow in the South Atlantic, the British defence ministry said. Twenty British sailors died when the 3,500-ton warship, built in 1971, was holed by an Exocet missile fired by the Argentine fighter-bomber off the Falklands last Tuesday.

Palestine is central Arab issue, Badran tells visiting Bulgarians

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran said here Monday that the Palestinian problem is the central Arab issue, adding that the Arab states are seeking to establish a permanent peace based on the principles of justice.

Heavy rains and snowfall in Aqaba

By Ahmad Jadallah
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Residents of Aqaba and neighbouring Naqab had an unseasonal surprise Sunday—heavy rainfall and snow accompanied with strong winds and non-stop thunder.

The sources added that the

winds caused strong sand storms, particularly in the southern and eastern areas of the country causing very poor visibility in addition to isolated thunder storms.

The sources said the depression is expected to gradually move eastward, and consequently visibility would improve in the hilly areas and temperatures would gradually drop, while the weather in the eastern desert areas would continue to be affected by the khamsin conditions.

On Tuesday, isolated sand and thunder storms are expected in the eastern areas of the country, the sources said.

Sources at the Public Security

Mr. Badran praised Bulgaria's stands supporting Arab rights and the Palestinian issue stressing that these stands claim the respect and appreciation of Arab states and Arab people.

Mr. Todorov stressed his country's established stand on Arab issues. He conveyed to Mr. Badran the greetings of the Bulgarian prime minister.

The two sides also reviewed bilateral relations and the possibility of widening the scope of cooperation to include economic, agricultural, industrial, tourist and cultural fields. The meeting was attended by Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Al Talhouni.

Directorate said there will be heavy rainfall and strong winds causing poor visibility in the southern area of the country on Tuesday. In the area extending from Sawwagah to Dab'ah, there were heavy rainfall and sand storm, and in Al Qweirah, there were strong sand storms with rain which obstructed traffic. In Al Qatraneh area, there was an intense sand storm which obstructed traffic also, the sources said.

The sources said there were no casualties due to the sand storms in these areas, and no lightning struck any of the areas in the country.

British warships bombard Falklands

LONDON (R) — British warships bombarded Argentine positions on the Falkland Islands Monday for the second day in a row, according to reports from the fleet.

The targets were military positions around the islands' main airport outside Port Stanley, reported Peter Archer of the Press Association, Britain's national news agency.

Mr. Archer said the bombardment was seen in the task force as a softening up process before an eventual landing of British troops to recapture the islands.

Monday's shelling, like Sunday's, took place under cover of darkness.

But British military sources in London said Monday that frigates and destroyers of the task force, equipped with anti-aircraft missiles, were now operating within sight of the islands' Argentine defenders.

Closing in on the islands involved a risk, but the task force was trying to win local air superiority, the sources said.

In Buenos Aires, the evening newspaper La Razon, which has close connections with the army high command, said the shelling seemed intended to harass the

Argentine troops rather than to hit military targets.

A defence ministry spokesman in London said the shelling caused considerable damage to military targets around the Falklands' main airport near Port Stanley.

"There would also be a psychological effect on Argentine troops on the island," the spokesman added.

Reports from the British naval task force blockading the Falklands said it shot down an Argentine troop-carrying Puma helicopter, and captured a suspected spy ship in action on Sunday.

British military sources said the task force was not yet in position for a full-scale assault. It was not certain whether it had air superiority and was worried about two or three Argentine submarines prowling around the Falklands waiting for the troop ships to appear.

Two British destroyers set sail from Britain Monday but the defence ministry would not say if they were headed for the South Atlantic. The task force lost one of its five destroyers when the Sheffield was hit by an Argentine missile six days ago.

The ministry has confirmed reports from correspondents with

the task force that the Puma helicopter, which can carry up to 20 troops, was brought down by a ship-to-air missile over the Falklands' capital Port Stanley.

But the ministry said it had no details of casualties.

Talks continue at U.N.

Meanwhile at the United Nations, substantial progress was recorded in a hectic weekend of U.N. exchanges with Argentine and British negotiators over the Falklands conflict and peace talks are to go on.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar who had two separate sessions with the opposing teams—four meetings in all—characterised the outcome in those positive terms.

He said clarifications were still needed on some points.

Sir Anthony Parsons, the British delegate, also said some very important issues had to be resolved but considerable progress was made.

There was no public comment from Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Ros or U.N. Delegate Eduardo Roca.

Israel contemplates further raids into South Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's cabinet Monday consulted army commanders on further action in South Lebanon following the air raids on Palestinian camps on Sunday.

The meeting, which lasted more than four hours, came amid speculation that Israel may be considering a major operation in South Lebanon.

In north Israel, thousands of settlers spent the night in bomb shelters following Sunday's resumption of cross-border hostilities.

Overnight the Palestinians fired dozens of Katyusha rockets into Galilee in retaliation for Israeli air strikes on Palestinian refugee camps earlier in the day.

No casualties or serious damage were reported. Residents said it appeared the PLO might have been shooting to miss, possibly to

reduce Israel's justification for striking back.

Several newspapers urged Prime Minister Menachem Begin to show restraint and not carry out a long-debated, large-scale campaign aimed at breaking the PLO's military backbone.

To assure secrecy, the cabinet met as the national security committee, whose deliberations are barred from publication.

Asked whether there was any statement, Mr. Begin's press spokesman replied: "not a word."

The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan, air force chief David Ivry and Maj.-Gen. Amir Drori, commander of

the border area. It was the first time Katyusha rockets have fallen on north Israel since the shaky South Lebanon ceasefire began following last July's fighting with the PLO.

During last summer's fighting many Israeli settlers fled the area as the PLO pounded border townships such as Metulla and Kiryat Shmona.

Western diplomats said the exodus alarmed the government, which has offered financial incentives to attract settlers to the frontier area.

The Israelis carried out similar air raids last month after an army lieutenant was killed by a mine which Israel alleged was planted by Palestinians.

The Israelis have long declared the Palestinian commands were violating the ceasefire by bringing in tanks, heavy artillery and anti-aircraft missiles.

U.S. envoy Richard Fairbanks, who is trying to revive Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations between Israel and Egypt, Monday began a series of meetings with Israeli leaders.

The talks, which have failed to make progress after three years of spasmodic negotiation, are now threatened by a dispute over future venues.

Israel is insisting that occupied Jerusalem, which it has declared its capital, be one of the venues. Egypt has refused to attend talks in the holy city, whose status is at the core of the Middle East dispute.

Mr. Fairbanks first met Israel's chief autonomy negotiator, Yosef Burg, and told reporters later he had had "a substantive discussion on ongoing problems."

"We are trying to overcome the difficulties concerning the question of where the talks will be held," Dr. Burg said.

Iraq says Khorramshahr attack foiled

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Monday it had crushed an Iranian attack north of the Gulf port of Khorramshahr and had moved on to launch a major counter-offensive.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA), monitored in Beirut, denied Iranian claim to have encircled the city and said the Khorramshahr area was quiet Monday.

An Iraqi high command communiqué, quoted by INA, said the Iranians attacked at midnight north of Khorramshahr and west of the Karun River, which they crossed 10 days ago at the start of their latest offensive in Khuzestan Province.

But the attack was repulsed and the enemy was "taught a bitter lesson," the communiqué said. The battle ground was "turned into large graveyards for enemy corpses and military hardware," it added.

The communiqué said the Iraqis went onto the offensive at 5 a.m. local time. The fighting was still going on at dusk, it said.

Tehran Radio said Iranian forces were attacking Iraqi troops and fortifications in the northwest outskirts of Khorramshahr.

Quoting a joint army and revolutionary guards communiqué, the radio said Iraqi positions around Khorramshahr had been reinforced by armoured units in recent days.

Tension remains high in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Tension remained high in Lebanon Monday as Palestinian and Lebanese leaders awaited Israel's reaction to Palestinian bombardment of northern Galilee in retaliation for Israeli bombing raids on Lebanon.

One Palestinian official said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) expected anything from Israel, from a limited conflict of artillery attrition across the border to a full-scale invasion of Lebanon.

Ten people were killed and 20 were injured when Israeli fighters raided Palestinian refugee camps

north and south of the port of Sidon Sunday, security sources said.

The Palestinians responded by shelling northern Israel for about two hours but no casualties were reported.

Israeli leaders have said in the past that if the PLO shells Israeli territory again they will "crush it once and for all."

In Sidon on Monday, residents said Israeli aircraft flew low over the town, drawing fire from shoulder-launched anti-aircraft missiles.

Palestinian sources said in

Beirut that PLO leaders have decided on a short, sharp response—as exemplified by Sunday night's two-hour shelling—to any Israeli raid.

After the last Israeli air attack on April 21, PLO leaders decided not to retaliate, and diplomats in Beirut said at the time it appeared the PLO was willing to preserve what was left of an Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire in long as Israel did so.

The ceasefire, negotiated by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, came into force last July 24 after two weeks of heavy fighting.

TASS reports U.S. criticism on Reagan's arms reduction offer

MOSCOW (R) — TASS news agency Monday reported United States criticism of President Reagan's new nuclear arms proposals, but the Kremlin itself withheld comment.

The Soviet news agency quoted U.S. observers and political figures who, it said, believed Mr. Reagan's proposals bore no evidence of a desire to reach mutually acceptable decisions.

TASS said U.S. critics believed President Reagan's proposals, advanced Sunday in Eureka, Illinois, "were rather indicative of the attempts made by the USA to secure for itself unilateral military

advantages."

Mr. Reagan proposed a one-third cut in long-range nuclear weapons deployed by both sides and expressed willingness to meet President Brezhnev to improve relations.

TASS, in its report from Washington, did not spell out in detail what the U.S. leader had proposed on strategic arms reduction and was negative in tone.

But it offered no comment that could suggest what shape the Kremlin's response to Mr. Reagan's proposals would take.

TASS quoted former U.S. secretary of State Edmund Muskie as

saying the proposals were aimed at undermining disarmament, while the United States was engaged in building up its weaponry to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union.

TASS also quoted Senator Edward Kennedy's criticism that the Reagan proposals would enable the U.S. to build the MX missile and B1 bombers.

It quoted other U.S. critics as saying the Reagan proposals were put forward to offset the anti-nuclear movement in the United States and the growth of pacifism in Western Europe.

Al Yemda plunges into sea; 30 killed

BAHRAIN (R) — Thirty people died when a South Yemeni liner on a domestic flight plunged into the sea as it came in to land Sunday at Aden Airport, an official South Yemeni newspaper reported Monday.

An eyewitness told Reuters by telephone from Aden that the Dash aircraft of the South Yemeni airline Al Yemda broke up after it hit the sea about one kilometre from the coastal runway and came to rest in shallow water.

The October 14 newspaper said 19 people were rescued from the Dash aircraft which can carry 50 passengers. All those aboard the plane were Yemenis.

Dozens of passers-by waded into the water to help ferry the dazed and injured survivors to the shore aboard small fishing boats.

The eyewitness said a locally-based Dutch helicopter hovered just above the water and some survivors walked along one of the stricken plane's wings and climbed aboard.

Later, two Soviet-built helicopters of the Yemeni air force arrived to help. The aircraft had been on a flight from Al Rayan, in the interior of the country.

Egypt assails Soviet comment on Sinai

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Egypt has accused the Soviet Union of using language "which does not befit a superpower" in commenting on the return of the last part of Israeli-occupied Sinai to Egyptian control.

Egyptian U.N. Representative Ahmad Esmat Abdul Meguid was referring to a recent statement by the Soviet news agency TASS, circulated as a U.N. document by the Soviet U.N. mission.

The Soviet statement called the Sinai hand-over a "farce" and that was "bought by Sadat's betrayal of common Arab interests." It also charged that Israeli occupation had been replaced by American occupation, a reference to the participation of U.S. troops in a multi-national peace-keeping force set up to police the Sinai.

Lisbon Communists say planned strike not designed to disturb Pope's visit

LISBON (R) — Portugal's Communist Party leader has denied that a general strike called by Communist-led trade unions was aimed at sabotaging a visit by Pope John Paul later this week.

Essential services will be hit by Tuesday's 24-hour strike, which the unions have called on the eve of the Pope's arrival to protest against police action during May Day riots in which two youths were shot dead.

The staunchly pro-Soviet head of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, told his supporters government accusations that the Communists were trying to sabotage the papal visit

were untrue. He said he would meet the Pope personally, along with other party leaders.

Communist trade union leaders have assured the cardinal patriarch of Lisbon that the strike would not interfere with the transport of pilgrims flocking to see the Pope.

The planned Communist-led strike comes during a week of walkouts by other Portuguese workers.

Most of Portugal's urban population found itself without cooking facilities Monday when gas workers began a three-day strike to press for a 26 per cent pay

increase. Even if some Portuguese households can still cook, they have been deprived of a staple food—fresh fish—for over a week by a strike of coastal fishermen.

The country's biggest port, Leixoes, has been idle since April 1 due to a complicated inter-union dispute.

Inter-city bus services were disrupted Monday and the national airline TAP plans to stage a 24-hour strike Tuesday over a pay dispute.

Public transport will be further disrupted by a one-day strike by railway workers on Thursday, the day of the Pope's arrival.

S. Arabia rules out unilateral normalisation of Egyptian ties

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia indicated Monday it would normalise relations with Egypt only in concert with other Arab states.

Arab League countries, with the exception of Oman, Sudan and Somalia, broke relations with Egypt after a 1979 Arab summit conference in Baghdad decided that Arabs sever ties with Cairo for signing a treaty with Israel.

Egypt was suspended from the Arab League, and the league's headquarters moved from Cairo to Tunis.

The Saudi position was stated by an official spokesman, who denied unspecified press reports that Saudi Arabia had re-opened its embassy in Cairo.

"It is not customary for the kingdom to take unilateral action in matters that concern the whole Arab World," the official Saudi Press Agency quoted the spokesman as saying.

There has been increasing Arab speculation about Egypt rejoining Arab ranks following Israel's withdrawal from Sinai last month.

The Saudi spokesman said: "The kingdom fully believes that Egypt and its people indisputably belong to the Arab World. We wish the brotherly Egyptian people progress and prosperity for Egypt to play its Arab role fully in the near future."

N. Lebanon comes to standstill as factional fighting rages on

BEIRUT (R) — Shops and schools stayed closed Monday in Lebanon's northern port of Tripoli as fighting between two rival groups went into its fifth day, security sources said.

Eyewitnesses said the city was completely paralysed Monday morning after heavy overnight fighting in which rockets and mortars were used.

Security sources did not have a specific casualty figure for Monday, but they said that at least 25 people had been killed and 125 wounded since the fighting began.

The groups involved were the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Front and the anti-Syrian Popular Resistance organisation, the sources added.

Efforts at ending the fighting have failed, with gunmen still in the streets and sporadic shooting continuing in many downtown areas, the sources said.

Iraq resumes Cairo flights

AMMAN (Agencies) — Iraqi Airways will resume flights to Cairo Tuesday, airline officials here said Monday.

They said that there would be three or more daily flights by Iraqi planes between Baghdad and the Egyptian capital.

Flights between the two capitals were halted after Egypt signed its treaty with Israel in 1979.

Qaboos continues Cairo talks

Iraq's move to resume flights follows an appeal by Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman in Cairo on Saturday for other Arab states to restore relations with Egypt.

Sultan Qaboos, whose visit was hailed in Cairo as heralding an Egyptian return to the Arab fold, said: "We appeal to our brothers the Arab leaders to forget the past and resume friendly relations with Egypt to complete the edifice of Arab solidarity."

Sultan Qaboos was holding another round of talks with President Hosni Mubarak Monday to review the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations, officials said in Cairo.

The unscheduled round of talks would be devoted to the situation in the Middle East and ways of further strengthening bilateral relations, they added.

MIDDLE EAST

Towards a new architecture

AEJ Morris discusses how Islamic architecture — which throughout its history has absorbed elements from the cultures with which it came into contact — could now fruitfully absorb, in a controlled way, elements of Western technology to create new and individual architectural forms, each uniquely appropriate to a particular Islamic country.

Architect AEJ Morris has recently completed a study of historic Islamic cities (in particular those of Spain) for inclusion in a Spanish language edition of his *History of Urban Form*. His article is reprinted from *Middle East Construction*.

DURING RECENT years there has been mounting criticism of the extent to which the appearance of new urban developments in Middle East countries differs from the visual characteristics of the traditional Islamic city. A related argument deplores the "unsuitability" of new buildings designed by Western architects, admitting of exceptions in greater or lesser numbers depending on critical viewpoints, but which seldom amount to very many. The Aga Khan Awards Programme has recently highlighted a concern on the part of a wide body of opinion to retain what is reasonably worthwhile of the remaining Islamic historic inheritance, and to encourage a more appropriate 'new architecture' of Islam.

This article examines the validity of the criticism, and illustrates the proposals and recently completed work of two American architectural partnerships — Skidmore Owings and Merrill (SOM) of New York City, and The Architects Collaborative (TAC) of Cambridge, Mass — as further examples of what can be properly regarded as 'appropriate' new architecture in Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Kuwait.

Any consideration of the nature of a "new architecture" for the

rise residential estates. The current interest in Islamic precedents for the design of Middle Eastern projects, exemplified by the SOM proposals at Mecca, fits into this emerging international trend.

Before outlining the basis of a new architecture for the Middle East, derived from assessment of Islamic traditions and as exemplified by the recent work of SOM and TAC, summary consideration is needed of the criticisms with which this article is prefaced. First, the new urban scene, where extreme differences between the historic Islamic city and the new developments are self-evident. Yet, just as the results are obvious, so were the root causes inevitable, once it had been decided — tacitly or deliberately — that the cities of the Arabian Gulf and Peninsular were to be able to function on a comparable, modern basis to their Western counterparts.

Of those causes, the motor vehicle has been the prime agent of change; it has determined the new wide-open straight streets, just as the previously exclusive pedestrian (or pack-animal) traffic created the narrow, winding lanes of history. It is possible that the demand of the motor vehicle could have been assimilated in less unsympathetic ways, but that would have required preparatory planning of a duration and extent which was neither technically or politically practical. The results of urban change have long since been irreversible, and it is to the new urbanism that we must look for new districts and urban areas, created with greater regard to Islamic traditions.

While it is equally true to observe that much of the new building construction is also comparably out of place, the reason for this criticism should not be the self-evident observation of superficial aesthetic differences — notably an absence of Islamic architectural motifs; but rather the fact that so much recent building has failed to observe the climatic and cultural determinants of traditional architectural scale were also the inevitable result of the introduction of new buildings,

types, such as multi-storey office buildings, tower blocks of flats, hospitals, commercial developments of various kinds, and so on.

The historical context

Contrary to a widely mistaken belief, only in a small proportion of Islamic countries has the architecture "emerged overnight from the Middle Ages", to quote one dramatic over-simplification of the compressed timescale of the past two or three decades. That misconception, encouraged in large part by the glare of publicity focused on truly extraordinary rates of change in Arabian Gulf states, ignores the fact that some North African and eastern Mediterranean countries had been introduced to the admittedly mixed blessings of the modern Western World from the later 19th and early 20th centuries.

French investment and considerable colonial settlement in Algeria, Tunisia and Syria instigated major urban changes; and they (and latterly the British), attracted into Egypt by the Suez Canal, brought about comparable if differently originated changes to Cairo and Alexandria. During the period of the British Protectorate in the Gulf States there were, by marked contrast, no opportunities for colonial agricultural settlement, or resource exploitation until very late in that period. Before the early 1950s there were only the very exceptional "western" buildings in the small town of the Arabian Gulf and Peninsular. What, then, was the Islamic urban and architectural character, the erosion and disappearance of which occasions such concern?

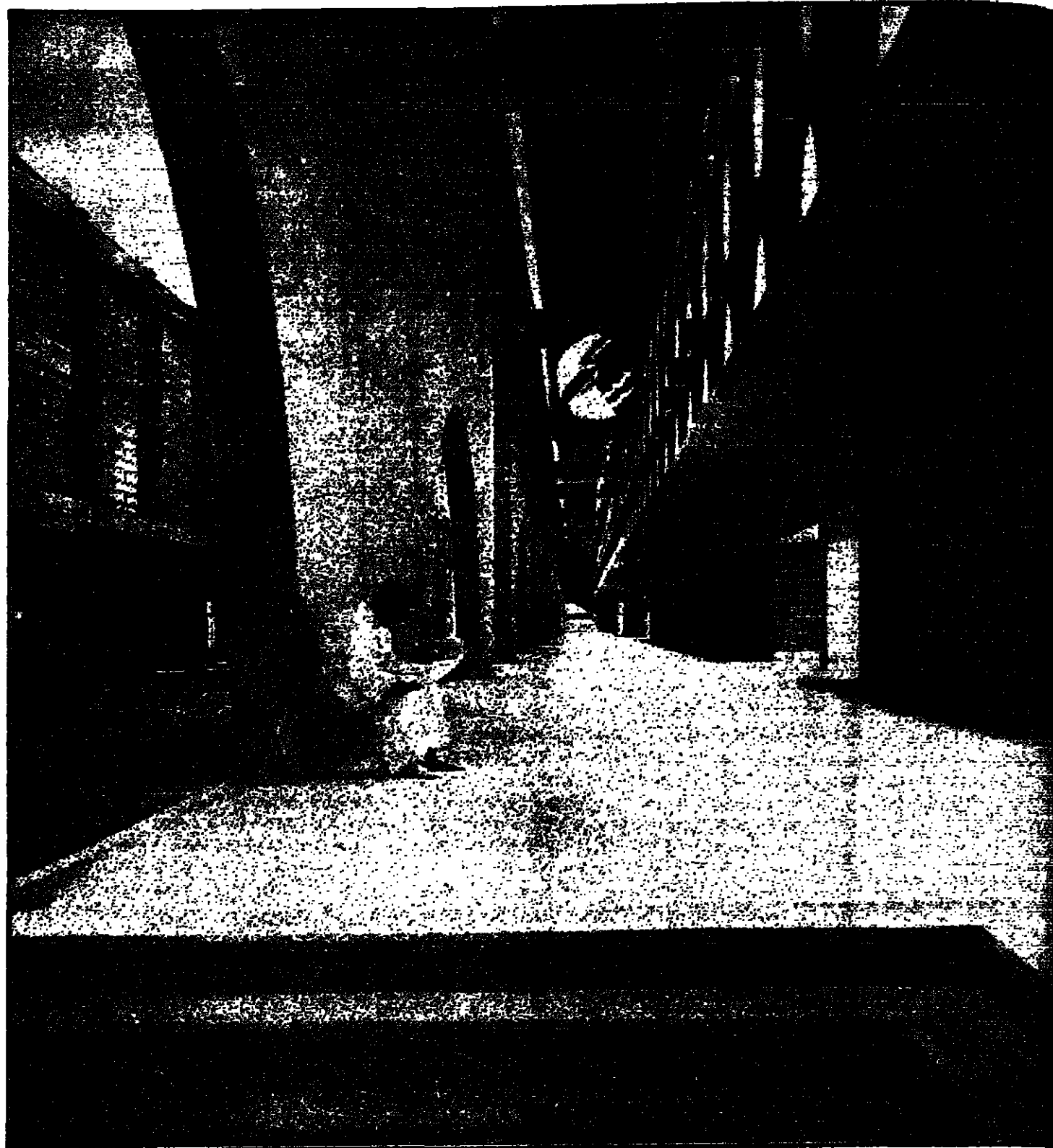
In this respect it is important to note that the Islamic code was itself a response, in large part, to existing urban circumstances, the evolution of which had been determined primarily by the climate of the Arabian peninsula. The narrow winding streets and inwardly-orientated courtyard houses, which for centuries had provided protection against the sun and the harsh external desert environment predetermined the creation of a cultural code which gave greatest importance to the private domestic domain.

Similarly, the greatly reduced scale of social activity in an early 7th century Arabian peninsula town (as compared with Hellenistic or imperial Roman precedents), was embodied into the code, with the lasting effect on Islamic urban form of creating compact, predominantly residential cities. With its minarets, the mosque in a small town (or the main "Friday" mosque in a larger city) was the dominant (and exceptional) architectural element which, together with the covered souk (market) streets, provided for social activity.

The form of a typical Islamic city was divided into quarters by main streets leading indirectly from the entrance gateways to the central mosque. The residential quarters were penetrated by *cul-de-sac* lanes giving access to the houses, characterised by dog-leg (right angle) bends affording semi-private spaces between the individual homes and main through streets. The several houses comprising a lane were often those of an extended family group, on which basis the quarters were effectively self-governing.

Although clearly unplanned, as the most distinctive organic-growth towns in history, there is nevertheless an identifiable urban order to be discerned in the hierarchies of movement systems, spaces and functional areas. The primary determinants of this traditional form are those of *climate and culture*; respect for which is vital if modern developments are to be in sympathy with their historic counterparts.

Whereas urban traditions were all-important in determining the basis of the Islamic code, thereby ensuring their continuance, 'the pre-Islamic inhabitants of the Arabian peninsula had few architectural traditions,' notes the SOM booklet *Urban design Middle East* (further reference to which is made below). "The spread of Islam, a highly assimilative movement," it is further explained, "absorbed many of the architectural practices of the cultures with which it came into contact. Arab Islamic design in its broadest context incorporates elements of assimilated non-Arab Islamic cultures and vernacular responses to the desert environment." As a result there is no one historic Islamic architecture. There are common characteristics, but the architecture of



Islamic periods in Baghdad; Spain, notably at Granada; Istanbul; Isfahan; India: Samarkand, and other less well known centres, is the result of a fusion of indigenous and Islamic influences.

It is therefore contended that it is entirely within the historic traditions of Islam for it to assimilate into the architecture of the Gulf States, generally elsewhere, those aspects of Western design which are of positive value in the Islamic World; by far the most important of which is material and construction technology. That contribution (which is taken to include the scientific basis of building technology) and climate and culture compromise the three primary determinants of a new architecture for the Middle East.

The three determinants will ordinary play proportionately differing roles according to building types (and as subject to other constraints and influences). For example, in the design of new residential quarters (such as the SOM university township at Mecca) the main determinants will ordinarily be those of climate and culture, with technology playing a minor, supporting role. However, for multi-storey office

buildings, to introduce one non-traditional type, it is likely that climate and technology will be the dominant considerations.

But yet again, the cultural determinant can also influence the organisation of office accommodation around sheltered, landscaped courtyards, and comparable interior spaces.

SOM in Saudi Arabia

Two university projects are illustrated: the first is the King Abdul Aziz University at Mecca, Saudi Arabia; and the second is the University of Blida, Algeria. The Mecca project has been designed in the Chicago, Illinois, office of Skidmore Owings and Merrill, in which connection they undertook the extensive series of studies of traditional Islamic forms and patterns of vernacular design from which they derived the content of their primer *Urban design Middle East*.

The King Abdul Aziz University is located to the west of the holy city of Mecca on two main sites separated by the main Mecca/Jeddah Road, alongside which is the Aga Khan award-winning *Intercontinental Hotel*

and Conference Centre. The western site has the separate campuses for men and women students and the shared library and administrative facilities, and the eastern site provides for the dependent housing "township" (the design basis of which is described in the *Urban Design Primer*). The first phase of construction is the female campus, scheduled for completion in 1984, and the full enrolment of 15 000 students, 10 000 male and 5 000 female, is anticipated by 1995.

The *Urban Design primer* first identifies and describes the several elements of Islamic urban form, on which basis, "Arab/Islamic urban design guidelines" were established for the planning of contemporary urban settlements. This entails the following social hierarchy. At the top is the Community, consisting of two or more quarters (housing up to 16 500 people), with a Friday Mosque, a *baladea* for municipal-government functions and a *souk* at the urban centre. Then there is the Quarter, encompassing five or six precincts, totalling 500 to 550 dwellings and housing 2 300 to 2 500 residents. Schools and mosques are organised at this level, and there will also be a local *souk*. Thirdly, there is the precinct, comprising approximately 16 clusters, totalling some 100 dwellings for up to 450 inhabitants. The Cluster (of 5 to 8 dwellings for 23 to 25 residents) is arranged to enclose a semi-private open space. While the House, the basic element of the urban form, is designed around a landscaped courtyard which acts to promote heat loss and to entrap cool air; the maximum height is three floors.

As further developed guidelines, it is stressed that ample car-parking in the town centre is a requirement of contemporary life, and that this is in addition to any residential parking needs. Also that the mosque should be larger than surrounding buildings and partially detached from them; and that its front elevation should be totally visible, with a prominent entry, and that it should be associated with an enclosed open space where prayers may be performed. Residential parking areas should be at peripheral location to give walking distances from parking to homes of no more than 15 to 25 metres. Parking should not be visible either from major areas of pedestrian movement inside the urban area, or from outside. Detailed consideration is given in the primer: to the provision of elevational shading; to the size and location of windows including the use of *mushrabeyas* for window screening; and to the use of highly reflective colours on sun-exposed surfaces (dark colours should be used on shaded surfaces and where interior reflections are expected).

The illustrations taken from the primer show: a typical application

at the community scale (comparable to the layout of the dependent housing at Mecca); a quarter at larger scale, relating the component precincts to their parking areas, and showing the rooftop pattern of the housing courtyards around the semi-private access spaces. The sketches show typical views within the female campus area.

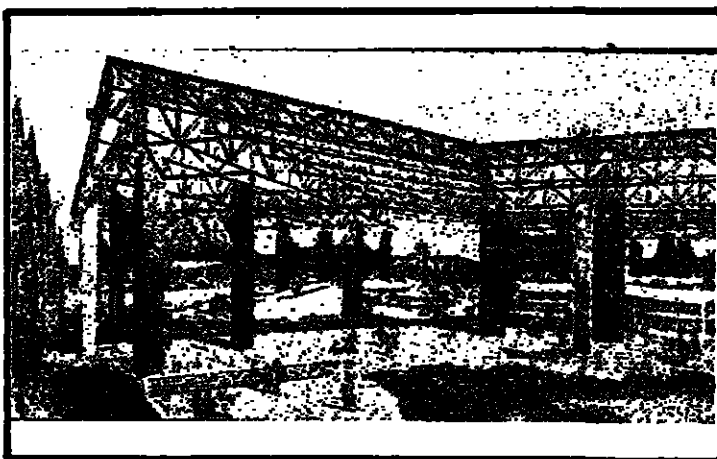
In contrast to the compact urban entities of their Mecca plans, the layout of the University of Blida (also prepared in the SOM Chicago office) is based on individual buildings, or groups of buildings separated from each other by landscaped spaces, along conventional western urban campus lines. Blida is at the foot of the Atlas Mountains, some 40 km southwest of the city of Algiers. In this context, where there had been a strong French colonial urban planning tradition, SOM clearly felt that an open arrangement was preferable.

TAC in Kuwait

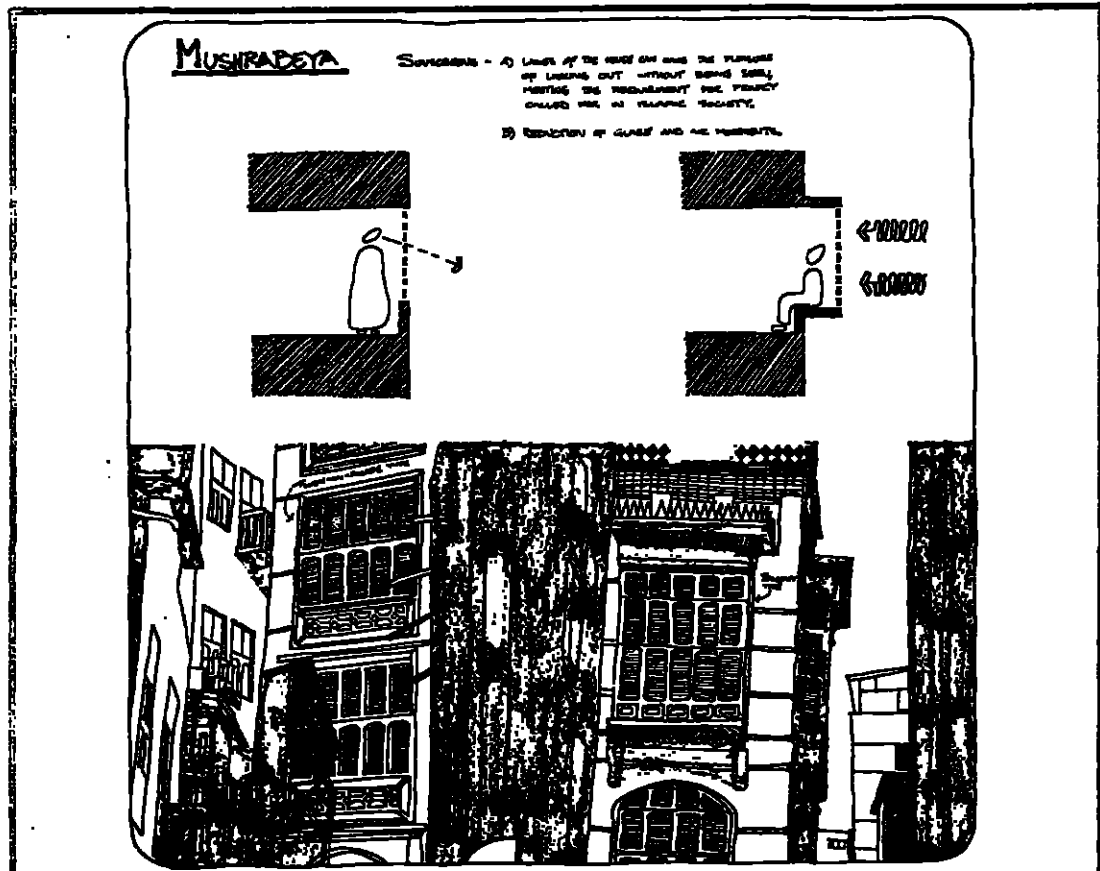
Whereas both the multi-building SOM projects were created for extensive, open, undeveloped sites where there were opportunities to design compact new urban forms in keeping with Islamic traditions, on the one hand, and to establish their own identifiable modern idiom, on the other, the commercial developments by The Architects Collaborative in Kuwait City are individual buildings forming parts of the redeveloped and extended central business district. They were designed for sites contained within more or less regular grid blocks of the new main vehicular traffic street system, with often closely neighbouring existing buildings of disparate architectural periods and styles, ranging from retained existing buildings to glaring examples of the kinds of modern western architecture justly deplored as unsuited to their Gulf context.

It follows, from what has been written above, that the new, wide open urban form of the city centre also exemplifies that contrast with tradition which has occasioned recent criticism.

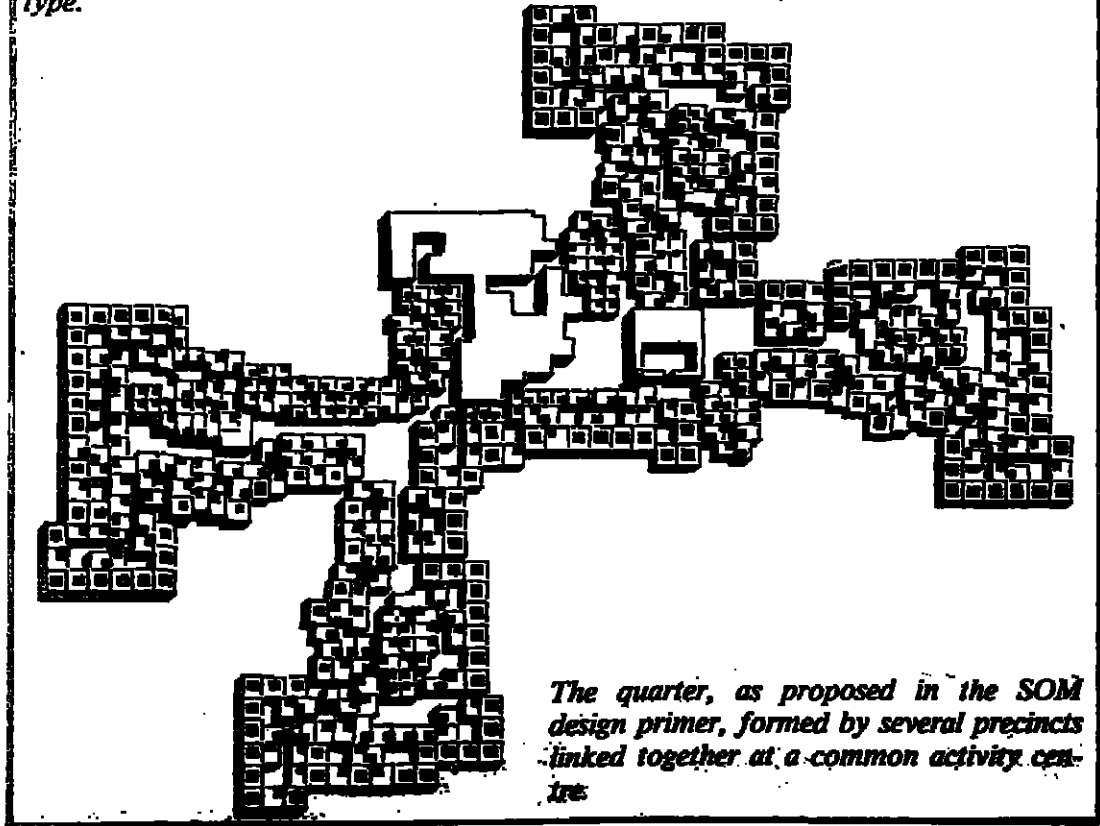
Three of the TAC commercial areas are illustrated: the *Al Wazaniyah Souk* (Area 10C) as the main example; and also Areas 5 and 9. The client briefs for these developments all required the provision of shopping and car-parking; with the addition of residential accommodation for 10C, and office space for 5 and 9. For the design of these three areas, TAC opted for vertical separation of the different uses, with parking levels below and above the ground, and mezzanine floor shops, and with the residential and office uses on the upper floors. The shopping spaces have controlled natural top-lighting, as shown by the cross-section of Areas 10C and 5.



Above: The cultural activities centre at the University of Blida, Algeria. Below: A view within a residential group of women's campus at King Abdul Aziz University, Mecca.



An illustration from the design primer 'urban design middle east', prepared by Skidmore Owings and Merrill, showing the two types of *mushrabeya* screened windows and balconies of Islamic vernacular design: left, the flush-on-facade type; right, the balcony type.



The quarter, as proposed in the SOM design primer, formed by several precincts linked together at a common activity center.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received Monday the visiting Pakistani delegation (Petra photo)

Jordan, Pakistan sign agreement for greater education cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at the Royal Hashemite Court on Monday Pakistani Minister of Education Mohammad Ali Khan Al Houti. Prince Hassan and Mr. Houti discussed existing cooperation between Jordan and Pakistan and ways to strengthen educational cooperation between the two friendly countries. The meeting was also attended by Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal and the Pakistani ambassador to Jordan. Later Monday Jordan and Pakistan signed a cultural cooperation programme for 1982/83 in implementation of the agreement concluded between the two countries in 1962.

According to the programme, Pakistan will give 31 scholarships to Jordanian students at Pakistani faculties of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and engineering. Pakistan will also accept the largest possible number of Jordanian students in Pakistani universities studying at their own expense in faculties other than the aforemen-

tioned. In return, the Jordanian government will allocate five scholarships to Pakistani students to study Islamic canon law, Arabic and Islamic history and three scholarships at the community colleges.

According to the programme, the two countries will exchange experts in educational planning and administration, agriculture, elementary education, the education of the disabled, and the education of the old people. Pakistani and Jordanian students and professors will also exchange visits, and the two countries will also exchange educational programmes and expertise, studies and educational training documents.

According to the programme, a course on Pakistani studies will be introduced at the University of Jordan, and the two countries will exchange audio-visual films, films related to folklore and popular heritage, fairs, photographic pictures, sports teams and experts in training and youth activities. They will also exchange journalists in order to encourage understanding

of the culture and history of each country. The news agencies of the two countries will exchange news and articles dealing with the affairs of the two countries.

Dr. Tal signed the programme for Jordan and his Pakistani counterpart Mohammad Ali Khan Al Houti signed for his country.

The Pakistani minister also visited with Education Minister Dr. Sa'id Al Tal at the Yarmouk University on Monday. Acting university president Mahmoud Al Ghoul briefed the guest minister on the university establishment, development and future plans. They also discussed educational cooperation between Jordan and Pakistan.

Mr. Houti and his delegation also toured several departments at the university and expressed their admiration of their achievements.

The Pakistani delegation also visited on Monday morning the Karameh battle Martyrs' Monument, the King Hussein bridge, and the graveyards of Prophet Mohammad's companions in the Jordan Valley.

Electricity rates to go up

By Salim Al Ma'ani
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A responsible source at the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has said that the government will review the prices of electricity, currently at 22.5 fils per Kilowatt, to stop the losses which the JEA is incurring.

The source explained that the aim of the measure is to distribute the burden of the rise in fuel prices between JEA, industry and citizens, and to reduce the government budget support to JEA in line with the government policy to reduce and eventually end direct and indirect support of commodities and services rendered by the public enterprises. Continued government support would have far-reaching negative economic effects on the national economy and state budget on the long run, the source said.

The source added that JEA losses in 1981 totalled JD 2,104,000 and in 1982, the losses are expected to total some JD 5,978,000. Meanwhile, the cabinet is currently studying the draft bye-law of 1980 governing the numbers, salaries and allowances of the JEA employees in order to squeeze the increasing expenditures of the JEA and then approve the draft law.

Interior Ministry warns against roll-over lists

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Interior Ministry issued a statement on Monday warning citizens against roll-over lists managed by local and foreign offices and establishments.

The statement said that it has been confirmed that the majority of these offices and establishments are unlicensed, and the ones that are licensed are not authorised to sell these lists. Several of these offices have unknown addresses, and contact with them takes place only through their Post Office boxes, the statement said.

The statement added that selling these lists contravenes several

laws and regulations in force, including the Economic Security Committee decision No. 4/73 of March 12, 1973, which absolutely bans dealing with foreign lottery tickets and gambling forms.

"Therefore, the necessary measures have been taken to control these offices and establishments and to prevent them from carrying out their activities. When the picture becomes clear, the necessary measures would be taken to ensure the refund of sums so gained from these offices and establishments to the people who paid them," the statement said.

UNRWA schools to remain open

AMMAN (Petra) — United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck expressed hope that UNRWA would be able to keep the educational programme for 1982 despite the continued difficulties in soliciting funds.

Mr. Rydbeck also announced the postponement of the closure of UNRWA schools which was deemed necessary at the end of this month due to financial difficulties.

In messages he addressed to the member states of the UNRWA advisory council, Mr. Rydbeck said that due to the response to the UNRWA appeals made to several governments, it has been decided to keep the 645 UNRWA schools open throughout the areas of the UNRWA operations. He said the appeals were made by the United Nations Secretary-General, the president of the U.N. General Assembly, the Arab League secretary-general and several Arab leaders.

NCC discusses tax law in first working session

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) held its first working session on Monday morning under NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar. Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the cabinet attended. The NCC approved Articles I and II of the Income Tax Law after introducing certain amendments to them.

Article I states that the law shall be called Tax Law 1982, and that it shall take effect from the day it is published in the official press, while the second article identifies the terms to be used in the text of the law.

Earlier in the session, the NCC heard an explanation about the

reasons prompting the amendments to the law, which is part of the government policy to develop and modernise legislation.

The aim of the new law is to encourage investments and to attract Arab and foreign capital to the country through granting tax reductions and exemptions, simplifying the law, and drafting it in a simple way which an ordinary citizen could understand.

The aim of the new law also is to concentrate on the principle of self-assessment where the would-be taxpayer would assess his tax first, and the tax department assessor would check on it. The objective of the new law also

is to increase the efficiency of the provisions related to the collection of income tax from taxpayers and developing the income tax system in a manner that could achieve social justice.

The NCC approved a proposal by several members to postpone discussion of the income tax law until the next session so that the members, particularly new ones, could make a full study of the law.

The NCC has also approved the election of the eight chairmen and rapporteurs of the NCC committees.

The NCC will hold its next session next Monday to continue discussion of the income tax law.

American professor denounces stereotype of Arabs in U.S. media

By Samira Kavar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The prevalent stereotype of Palestinians in the United States has been that of terrorists bent on creating havoc and destruction, Dr. Jack Shaheen said during a lecture at the American Centre in Amman on Monday evening. Dr. Shaheen, who has spent the current academic year as Fulbright professor of mass communications at the University of Jordan, delivered a lecture on the image of the Arabs in the U.S. and reviewed American television documentaries on the subject before an audience of some thirty Americans and Jordanians.

The negative image of Palestinians in the West could only be changed if attempts to achieve fair and objective television documentaries were successfully transposed into the very essence of Western popular culture. "Only then would there be widespread honest perception of the Palestinians in Western public opinion, he said. Such a goal would require very hard work on the part of the Arabs and American Arab organisations.

Hitherto, American Arab organisations have bitterly complained against pro-Israeli bias in American television documentaries, but had not done enough to counter such presentations. Recently, however, American media have begun to present a fairer image of the Palestinians by concentrating more on the experience of the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

As an example of this, Dr. Shaheen cited a recent ABC 20/20 documentary entitled Under the Israeli Thumb, which was broadcasted in America in early February and shown on Jordan Television's Channel Six during the same month.

The film deals with Israeli settlements and expropriation of Arab land, manipulation of water resources and the deterioration of medical care and other services in the West Bank under occupation. More importantly, the film concentrates on the

human predicament of the Palestinians living under occupation and illustrates some of the measures of collective punishment practiced by the Israeli occupation against the West Bank population.

After a showing of the film, Dr. Shaheen discussed some of its aspects and implications. No one would ever have dreamed that ABC would produce such a documentary even a week before the film had been produced because of previous pro-Israeli documentaries which this network had been in the habit of producing, he said. He cited an ABC documentary produced in 1975 entitled Palestinians and the PLO, which had been produced as a deliberate attempt to portray the Palestinians as evil and destructive terrorists. Only after strong lobbying efforts had Dr. Shaheen been given equal time (required by the law in the case of controversial issues) to counter that presentation.

Dr. Shaheen described a recent visit that he had made to the West Bank as a "tremendous awakening". Although he had read and heard a great deal about the ordeals suffered by the Palestinians at the hands of the Israeli occupation, "seeing was believing," he said. During his visit to the West Bank, several students had been wounded and killed by Israeli bullets, he explained.

"He expressed great concern that although reports of such incidents were reaching the West, no significant voices had been raised to condemn the use of bullets against children. He expressed the belief that if more reporters and film crews were to be actually stationed in the West Bank to get a first hand experience of such incidents, their reporting would be more convincing. Only such extensive media coverage could allow enough information to reach journalists and effect a significant change in media and policies.

Dr. Shaheen will shortly return to the U.S. at the end of his year as Fulbright Professor at the University of Jordan. He intends to publish a book on Arab, the Arab in American media in the near future.

Vic Lapedjian's metal chasings 'original and valid works of art'

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The world over, all kinds of art works are produced specially for sale at the tourist market—none more so than the crafts which have a special appeal both because of the unusual materials often employed and their indigenous handmade feel. The metal chasings of Vic Lapedjian, now on show at the Jordan International Hotel, however, remind us that modern handicrafts are not always so orientated and that they can often be original and valid works of art.

The work of Lapedjian manages to escape falling into the tourist market category (with the exception of a few pieces and the works which are of purely decorative function) on several counts: First it is extremely well crafted.

Working in one medium like copper can impose severe limitations, yet Lapedjian overcomes these and introduces many variations of colour, texture and form. In one piece alone these can range from highly polished, roundly glowing raised reds to the sombre matt and pitted greenish blacks of the background depths. Second, Lapedjian has an intuitive sense of composition which gives his works a deeply aesthetic rhythm and balance. Finally the artist understands his medium and by employing classical, sometimes primitive symbolism, he manages to enhance the innate properties of the metal, which in turn enhances the simplicity of the subject matter.

Perhaps Lapedjian's abilities

are most tested when he comes to depict aspects of his own culture—aspects which have been drawn, painted, carved and moulded so often before, that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find a new way to present them; but this is just what the artist has been able to do and his Old Man with a Wine Jar is perhaps the best chasing in the exhibition. He succeeds where others have failed—even with his version of the old city of Jerusalem, by using that previously mentioned talent of composition in both two and three dimensions. The bulging fullness are enfolded and encircled while each shape is matched and reflected by almost its mirror image. All exude a deeply satisfying symmetry and order.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

University students visit NCC

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) member Kamal Al Sha'ir met on Monday with the Yarmouk University students who attended the NCC session on Monday morning. Dr. Sha'ir briefed the students on the NCC history, functions and proceedings.

American academic visits Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Professor Glenn Berg from the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, arrived in Amman on Monday for a two-day visit to Jordan during which he will have talks with the officials of the engineering and technology faculty at the University of Jordan. The aim of the talks is to develop scientific cooperation between the two universities, notably in the field of the exchange of expertise to develop the civil engineering programme at the faculty.

U.J. introduces masters degree

AMMAN (Petra) — The council of the University of Jordan deans has decided to introduce the masters degree programme in telecommunications at the electrical engineering department of the engineering and technology school as of the beginning of 1982-83 academic year.

JD 38,000 for Madaba schools

MADABA (Petra) — The ministry of municipal and rural affairs and the environment has allocated JD 38,000 for the village schools in Madaba district, Madaba District Governor Jamal Al Momeni said. Mr. Momeni said the sum will be spent on village schools where there are no village councils.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * Marine life in the Gulf of Aqaba, at the Department of Biology, University of Jordan. Presented by the French Cultural Centre and the Marine Research Station, Aqaba.
- * Paintings by Ayyad Al Nimer, at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- * Landscapes, the work of contemporary German artists, at the Goethe Institute.
- * Exhibition of oriental tapestry, at the Alia Art Gallery.
- * Paintings by Munira Nasseibeh Touqan, at the Jordan National Gallery.
- * Metal chasing exhibition by Vic Lapedjian, at the International Hotel.
- * Paintings by Mohammad Ahmad Abdul Rahman, at the Holiday Inn Hotel.

Today's weather

It will be partly cloudy, with scattered showers, especially in the eastern and southern parts. Winds will be southeasterly moderate. In Aqaba gulf, it will be dusty and partly cloudy, with scattered showers. Winds will be northerly moderate, and sea calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	15	30
Aqaba	20	37
Deserta	16	32
Jordan Valley	18	38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 40 per cent.

Swedish delegation visits Prince Hassan, RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met on Monday with members of the Swedish trade delegation currently visiting Jordan. They discussed different topics related to the aspects of cooperation between Jordan and Sweden and Prince Hassan briefed the delegation on Jordan's development plan.

The Swedish delegation, led by Ambassador Bengt Odhner, also visited on Monday the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) where it met with RSS Director-General Albert Butros and several RSS officials.

Dr. Butros explained to the Swedish delegation the development of the RSS and its contribution to the development of the Jordanian community through research, scientific studies, practical applications, rendering

advise to the public and private sector enterprises, and boosting development plans in Jordan. He also briefed the delegation on the future projects which the RSS will implement to keep pace with the scientific and technological progress in the world. Dr. Butros also explained to the Swedish delegation the strong relations linking the RSS with Arab and international educational institutions.

The Swedish delegation also visited on Monday the University of Jordan and met with its president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, who briefed the delegation on the history of the university and the educational system applied in it, particularly its concentration on qualitative education, interaction with the community, responsible academic freedom, and openness on the community and its problems.

Wind to be used for pumping water

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society, the Natural Resources Authority and the Water Supply Corporation signed on Monday a cooperation agreement on exploiting wind energy to pump ground water in isolated regions.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a pioneering water pumping station to pump water by using electricity and wind energy in a way compatible with local conditions and circumstances. The JD 57,000 project will be implemented in 21 months. The agreement was signed by Royal Scientific Society Director-General Albert Butros, Natural Resources Authority Deputy-President Ahmad Dakhan and Water Supply Corporation Director-General Yasin Al Kayed.

Irbid villages get electricity

IRBID (Petra) — The first group of the villages of Bani Kananeh District included in the project to electrify the rural areas in Irbid governorate took place on Monday. Ceremonies took place in these villages on the occasion. The governor and mayor of Irbid, the director of the Irbid governorate electricity company, heads of municipal and village councils and citizens in these villages took part in these ceremonies.

TIME

The World News Magazine

A high-tech war in the south Atlantic
How long will Europe support Britain? (with cover story on the Falklands war)
Warsaw's war against its people (with report on Polish protests)
A middle-way for socialism (Mitterrand government's first year in office)
Electronic medicine: The computer that diagnoses (with medicine story on new technology)

Queen attends school-leaving ceremony

RABBEH (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor was patron on Monday to the ceremony marking the graduation of the third secondary class students in Rabbeh boys and girls schools in Karak governorate.

Queen Noor, at the end of the ceremony, handed over the certificates to the graduates. The ceremony was attended by the Karak governor, the secretary-general of the education ministry, local governors, heads of departments at the governorate, and the parents of the students.

Sharif Zaid visits army school exhibit

ZARQA (Petra) — Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker opened on Monday the first exhibition of educational and technical aids for the Ministry of Education schools and schools attached to the Armed Forces in Zarqa.

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SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

The tourism industry in Jordan

The tourism industry in Jordan has been consistently flourishing over the past several years. Many factors pertinent to the internal social and economic development in the country, as well as developments in the surrounding region, have contributed in shaping the structure of this industry, as well as its affiliated services.

Essential and vital as it has proved to be, the tourism industry still lacks many facilities, which mar the country's image. For instance, the

facilities at Amman International Airport can hardly be considered adequate. A tourist cannot even obtain a satisfactory map of Amman. It is hoped that the new Queen Alia International Airport will provide better facilities for the travellers.

The tourist also encounters some difficulty in his movement about town. Although the hotels usually provide reasonable services to their guests, the tourist is faced with some difficulties if he tries to go sight-seeing unguided. The inad-

ence to international traffic rules puts him in a muddle. Signs and directions are inadequate and improperly placed. The names of the streets mean nothing to him, and taxi is the only means of transportation which is readily accessible.

The facilities offered to tourists at the historic and recreational sites have improved, thanks to collaboration between the public and the private sectors. Nevertheless, the general standard is still poor both in quantity and quality. More hotels, resthouses, restaurants,

and attractions are needed at the historic sites and resorts. In addition to serving foreign tourists, improved services would also be of great help in encouraging local tourism.

One of the reasons behind the lack of appropriate services is perhaps the absence of significant statistics about the tourists and their requirements. The statistics that are published about travellers in and out of the country do not usually distinguish between holiday tourists, business travellers, pilgrims, foreign labour and Jordanians working

or studying abroad who come to spend their vacations in their home country. Each category of requirements and needs which may not always match.

The tourism industry is of major importance to the economy of the country, both in terms of direct revenue, and in terms of its impact and spill over effects on other industries and businesses. It would be a wise policy to invest more funds to upgrade the services offered, at least in order to preserve the status Jordan has as a tourist country, if not to enhance it.

Whaddayasay, Richard?

IT IS intriguing this week to watch the Americans and the Israelis, in their own way, making believe the Palestinian people do not exist and do not need to be addressed as a political force led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The American method of make-believe is manifested by the arrival in Tel Aviv of (remember him?) Richard Fairbanks, the special envoy to the Palestinian "autonomy" talks spawned by the Camp David agreements. The Israeli method of make-believe is manifested by the latest Israeli air and artillery attacks against PLO positions in southern Lebanon.

In both cases, the Israelis and the Americans are working on the assumption that if you repeat a lie enough times, the world will believe it. In fact, what has happened is that the American-Israeli lie about the non-existence of the Palestinians as a political

force has backfired badly. Repeating the lie so often has prompted the rest of the world to look into the Arab-Israeli conflict more closely, only to discover that at its heart lies the unresolved question of the uprooting and political disenfranchisement of the Palestinians.

While the rest of the world is now trying to tackle this via the proposed establishment of a Palestinian state, the Americans and the Israelis prefer to keep churning out the same old lie. Their performance is pitiful at best, pathetic at worst. We suggest that Mr. Fairbanks spend a few days along the Israeli-Lebanese border for a lesson in reality. He needs to get out of his fantasy world and touch a real live Palestinian fighting for a real live state. Will the Israelis allow him to do so? Will the Israelis allow the American government to drop its big Palestinian lie? Can Mr. Fairbanks give us an answer? Why not?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The last nail

AL RA'Y: The Israeli raids against southern Lebanon on Sunday might be the last nail in the coffin of the cease-fire agreement from last July between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), particularly because the Palestinian forces were forced to retaliate to the Israeli provocations by rocketing the Galilee settlements. It seems like Israel has been waiting for this to happen in order to take it as an excuse to carry out its premeditated schemes against southern Lebanon, and maybe against Lebanon as a whole.

Those who have been observing the Israeli scenario to bring the situation in southern Lebanon to this state must have realised that the Israeli forces have done everything they could to provoke the Palestinians resistance. They began with reconnaissance sorties, followed by the amassing of troops and reinforced military fortifications near the Litani and ended with kidnapping and killing people in southern Lebanon towns and villages. We better recall that the two-week battle last July had the same beginning.

The first battle was ignited by the Israeli allegation that a soldier was killed because of an explosive planted by the Palestinian resistance. The second battle is about to start by another Israeli allegation that one of the Zionist soldiers was injured as a result of a mine planted by the Palestinians inside the Lebanese territories. It is apparent that Israel is determined to allure the attention of the Arab public to the situation in southern Lebanon in order to blackout the autonomy conspiracy which was stopped by our steadfast people in the West Bank and Gaza.

We feel that Israel is now ready to carry out its plans without facing any Arab confrontation. The deteriorating Arab situation tempts Israel to go ahead with its aggressive plans.

Bulgarian support for the Palestinians

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein spoke to the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation about the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories since 1967. The King pointed out that the Israeli occupation forces are continuously violating international laws. The United Nations Security Council resolution on the 1967 aggression was the first resolution to be issued dealing with the issue of occupation without asking the parties to return to the positions they held before the aggression.

This loophole, in addition to some vagueness in resolution 242, enabled Israel to stall and obstruct all peace efforts. Israel has been developing its occupation to become a permanent settlement.

This protracted occupation gave Israel the chance to continue with its aggression. Israel began to openly speak about plans and laws, discuss them at the Knesset and declare its intention to make the occupation last and to annex the Arab territories to the Zionist entity called Israel.

King Hussein told the Bulgarian delegation that our people in the occupied lands remained steadfast and adhered to their legitimate right to determine their future and to establish a state on their national soil. He explained that the U.S.-backed racist state continues to plot against all human achievements and human rights.

The members of the Bulgarian delegation expressed understanding of the rights of the Arabs and stressed their support for all efforts exerted to liberate the occupied lands. Jordan appreciates this stand which contributes to all the other positive efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace.

Arab Americans starting to influence U.S. policies in the Middle East

BOSTON — The National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), meeting in Boston for its 10th annual convention, devoted four days to discussing problems in the Middle East, exchanging words of praise for the organisation's accomplishments in the past year and planning ways in which it can better make its voice heard by U.S. government policy makers.

This year's convention ran from April 29 through May 2. In welcoming the association to Boston Massachusetts Governor Edward King said: "Your efforts to promote peace and understanding in the Middle East are most important to your fellow Americans. Your influence on our government grows every year, and the observations you make on our country's foreign policy play a vital role in the opinion expressed by both our political leaders and the press."

The NAAA also received a letter from President Reagan which said in part: "I know that your organisation is dedicated to the cause of peace as I am. We must continue the search for a just and lasting solution to the conflict in the Middle East, and I count on the support of responsible American organisations such as yours to achieve progress towards this goal."

Two million Arab Americans

More than two million Americans of Arab descent live in the United States, and the NAAA claims to be the principal political action organisation within the Arab American community.

Among NAAA objectives are communicating Arab American views to the U.S. government and to private institutions, analysing American policy in the Middle East and proposing changes which it feels would promote justice and the American national interest, and promoting cooperation and understanding between the United States and the Arab

World. The organisation also fosters appreciation among Arab Americans of their cultural heritage, and it makes a concerted effort to address what it perceives as a persistent problem of negative stereotyping of Arabs in American society.

To accomplish these goals, officials of the NAAA deem it necessary that Arab Americans actively participate in social, political and economic affairs in the national, state and local level. Robert Joseph, the newly elected president of the organisation, told members that it is time for Arab Americans to stand up and be counted.

In a pep talk at the grand banquet, Joseph said: "We, the National Association of Arab Americans, are the only game in town. We are the political action group that is needed and has been needed for several years. We must persevere. We will persevere. Our resolve is firm. Our commitment is absolute."

Out-going president Robert Thabit, noting the great potential of the NAAA, told members that "with your support, your criticism when necessary, and your deeper involvement, I believe we can become an effective political voice in America."

Lobbying efforts

The effort to become just such a political voice was demonstrated by the NAAA's stepped-up lobbying efforts during the past year.

The association was organised what it calls a congressional district coordinating network. The network, which reaches 37,000 Arab Americans across the country, is designed to maintain contact with U.S. lawmakers in their home districts to promote NAAA views on matters coming before Congress. NAAA officials also have appeared before congressional committees to testify on foreign aid and policy issues, and

they have organised informal meetings between Arab Americans and members of Congress to discuss issues important to U.S.-Middle East relations.

The NAAA believes its lobbying efforts in support of the Reagan administration have some effect on the U.S. Senate's approval of the sale of air defence equipment, including the controversial AWACS surveillance aircraft, to Saudi Arabia.

Another of NAAA's efforts was aimed at attracting more attention from the American news media. One such effort was the sponsorship of a performance by actress Vanessa Redgrave and her appearance at the Boston convention.

The Boston symphony orchestra had cancelled a performance in April by Redgrave, who is an outspoken supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Newspapers, and radio and television stations in the Boston area did cover a press conference and the April 30 stage performance by Redgrave, and officials of the NAAA were interviewed about the organisation's sponsorship of her appearance in Boston.

But NAAA members differed on its value to the organisation. Some wondered aloud if this was the type of media coverage the NAAA needs, while others voiced the opinion that any exposure is good.

Successful organisation

But members agreed that during the last year the NAAA has been able to put across its views on issues involving the Arab World through the press, perhaps receiving more news media attention in the last 12 months than in all previous years combined.

The association also has stepped up its efforts to improve U.S.-Arab business relations, and the NAAA research and infor-

mation department has increased its distribution of publications to U.S. government officials, the business community and other Americans interested in the Middle East.

And the NAAA has developed a problem of ethnic studies to increase appreciation among Arab Americans of their culture heritage. It also is publicising the contributions of Arab Americans to the United States. Another success by the organisation came in its efforts to attract members. Thabit reported that during his year in office the number of members and supporters of NAAA had doubled.

There also was a glowing report from David Sadd, executive director of the NAAA. In a letter to members and friends, published in the convention programme, Sadd said: "The vision of a handful of Arab Americans, who conceived the idea of an NAAA ten years ago, has been fulfilled as our organisation assures truly national dimensions and begins to have an impact on the public policy formulation of our great democracy."

"The NAAA is an expression of the talent of Arab Americans, their patriotism and gratitude to America and their sense that a larger contribution to our country is yet to be made," he said. "Together we must make that contribution. We must work to build a relationship of friendship and cooperation between the people of the United States and the people of the Arab World which will benefit us, our country and the land of our fathers."

The NAAA efforts to promote understanding and an exchange of views was reflected in its list of speakers and panel members at this year's convention. The U.S. government's positions on American interests and policy in the Middle East were outlined by Morris Draper, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asia affairs, and by James Blaker, deputy under-

secretary for international affairs, Department of the air force.

The viewpoint from the Arab World was expressed by such authorities as Saud Al-Sabah, Kuwait ambassador to the United States; Rafic Jouejati, Syrian ambassador to the U.S.; Adnan Abu Odeh and Tahar Belkhouja, ministers of information for Jordan and Tunisia respectively; Khalil Itani, ambassador of Lebanon to the U.S.; and Clovis Mak-soud, permanent observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

Economic and financial relations between the United States and the Arab World were discussed by John Sarpa, director of Middle East affairs for the U.S. chamber of commerce, and Thomas Stauffer of the Centre for Middle Eastern studies at Harvard University.

And two career foreign service officers, both of whom had served as U.S. ambassadors to Arab countries, expressed their personal views on current U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Herman Elits, who had served as ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, said that there clearly is a Soviet interest and a Soviet threat to the Middle East. However, Elits said there cannot be a firm anti-Soviet policy in the Middle East without a change in the political climate. He urged the Reagan administration to pay more attention to "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians."

Talcott W. Seelye, a former ambassador to Syria and Tunisia, also stressed the importance of Palestinian rights. He suggested that the United States should open a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, "to see what the PLO would accept." He said there could not be a comprehensive peace until Israel feels secure, but he also said that "the United States must accept self-determination for the Palestinians somewhere down the road."

—USICA.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	
4:00	..... Koran
4:20	..... Cartoons
4:45	..... Cartoons
5:10	..... Volleyball Match
6:25	..... Children's Programme
6:50	..... Children's Programme
7:15	..... Local Programme
7:25	..... Local Programme
8:00	..... News in Arabic
8:30	..... Arabic Series
9:30	..... Islamic Eras
10:20	..... Arabic Series
11:00	..... News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6	
6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Medical Report
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Benson
9:10	Dark Room
10:00	News in English
10:15	Bestseller:
The Golden Woman	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
8:00	News Headlines
10:30	Pop Session
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Science Report
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03	Top Twenty
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT	
0400	Newsdesk 04:30 The Art of Journalism
Breath	04:45 Financial News 04:55
Reflections	05:00 World News 24 Hours
World News	05:10 World News 05:40
The World Today	06:00 Newsdesk
06:30	Gloria Huniford 07:00 World News
24 Hours	World News 07:30
World of Wind and Brass	07:45 News
08:00	World News 08:30
08:15	The Bridge of San Luis Rey
08:30	The Haydn Years 09:00 World News
World; British Press Review	09:15 The
09:30	World News 09:45
09:40	Look Ahead 09:50 Discovery
10:15	Classical Record Review 10:30
Makes Me Laugh	11:00 World News
News about Britain	11:15 Letter from
01:00	South America
Sports International	12:00 Radio Newsreel
12:15	Famous Pianists of the Past
12:45	Sports Round-up 13:00 World News
13:40	24 Hours News Summary 13:50
14:00	U.K. 13:45; Italy 13:40
14:30	Hourly 15:00 Radio Newsreel
15:15	Outlook 16:00 World News
Commentary	16:15 Plato's Republic
16:45	The World Today 17:00 World News
17:00	World News 17:30
Week 17:45	Sports Round-up 18:00
World News; News about Britain	18:15
Radio Newsreel	18:30 Nature
Notebook	18:40 Farming World 19:00
19:00	World News 19:30
Market Report	19:43 Look Ahead 19:50
The Motet	20:00 World News; 24 Hours
20:30	World News 20:30 With Great
Pleasure	21:15 Two's Company 21:30
Plato's Republic	22:00 World News
22:00	World News 22:30
Week 22:45	Financial News 22:50
Reflections	22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00	World News; Commentary 23:30
New Waves	23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT _____

03:00 Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast

05:00 News 06:00 News

07:00 News 08:00 News

09:00 News 10:00 News

11:00 News 12:00 News

13:00 News 14:00 News

15:00 News 16:00 News

17:00 News 18:00 News

19:00 News 20:00 News

21:00 News 22:00 News

23:00 News 24:00 News

Time	Program
19:30	Instrumentals
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:03	Evening Show
22:00	Close down

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

Time	From	Flight
8:00	Cairo (EA)	805
8:05	Aqaba	805
9:00	Cairo	805
9:30	Jeddah	805
9:45	Dhahran	805
10:00	Kuwait	805
10:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi	805
10:30	Beirut	805
11:10	Riyadh (SV)	805
11:30	Kuwait (KAC)	805
11:45	Copenhagen, Athens (SK)	805
16:45	Frankfurt, Geneva	805
17:00	Cairo	805
17:15	New York, Amsterdam	805
17:30	Cairo (EA)	805
18:00	London, Paris	805
18:15	Rome (Alitalia)	805
18:30	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)	805
19:30	Rome	805
19:30	Tripoli	805
19:30	Frankfurt (LH)	805
20:30	Beirut (MEA)	805
22:05	Damascus	805
22:30	Baghdad	805
08:20	Cairo (EA)	805
08:20	Ankara	805
01:00	Baghdad	805

DEPARTURES

Time	To	Flight
3:30	Cairo	805
5:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)	805
6:45	Beirut	805

EMERGENCIES

Time	Program
7:00	Aqaba
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:45	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:30	Rome (Alitalia)
10:45	Tripoli
11:00	Vienna, New York
11:30	Cairo
12:00	Tunis, Copenhagen
12:00	Istanbul, London
12:30	Athens, Copenhagen
12:30	Riyadh (SV)
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:30	Baghdad
19:00	Cairo (EA)
19:15	Dhahran
19:30	Damascus
19:30	Abu Dhabi
20:00	Cairo
20:15	Baghdad
21:00	Bangkok
21:15	Dubai, Muscat
01:15	Cairo (EA)

DOCTORS

Time	Program
Amman:	
Nayef Al Khadra	56120/66631
Ali As'ad	51919/73463
Zargu:	
Ghassan Al Faghi	86432
Barakat Al Shajrawi	33039/21795
Irbid:	
Fakhri Haddad	3409
Pharmacies:	
Amman:	
Al Salam	36730
Abu Chazleh	22590
Al Hawandeh	(-)
Salim	(-)
Al A'adin	72861
Zargu:	
Ghassan Al Faghi	86432
Barakat Al Shajrawi	33039/21795
Irbid:	
Fakhri Haddad	3409
Pharmacies:	
Amman:	
Al Salam	36730
Abu Chazleh	22590
Al Hawandeh	(-)
Salim	(-)
Al A'adin	72861
Zargu:	
Ghassan Al Faghi	86432
Barakat Al Shajrawi	33039/21795
Irbid:	
Fakhri Haddad	3409
Pharmacies:	
Amman:	
Al Salam	36730
Abu Chazleh	22590
Al Hawandeh	(-)
Salim	(-)
Al A'adin	72861
Zargu:	
Ghassan Al Faghi	86432
Barakat Al Shajrawi	33039/21795
Irbid:	
Fakhri Haddad	3409
Pharmacies:	
Amman:	
Al Salam	36730
Abu Chazleh	22590
Al Hawandeh	(-)
Salim	(-)
Al A'adin	72861
Zargu:	
Ghassan Al Faghi	

Thorn holds talks to avert EEC split on farm prices

BRUSSELS (R) — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Economic Community (EEC) commission, Monday held urgent talks aimed at preventing a major crisis from arising out of a British veto on long-overdue price rises for eight million farmers.

Mr. Thorn cancelled previous engagements to confer with Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager before the opening later Monday of a two-day meeting of farm ministers at which diplomats expected the 10 EEC governments to line up nine-to-one against Britain on the farm prices issue.

Officials said Mr. Thorn was seeking a way to cool things down

and avert a split which some diplomats believed could dilute EEC support for Britain in its conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

But British officials said Agriculture Minister Peter Walker would reaffirm that there could be no farm price settlement without a parallel accord on Britain's demands for cash rebates on its payments to the EEC budget.

Other governments, under pressure from powerful farm lobbies, have threatened to push through price rises averaging 10.5 per cent without Britain's consent.

The latest attempt to solve the budget row collapsed at weekend talks of EEC foreign ministers

when Britain's Francis Pym rejected as insufficient an offer of \$800 million in rebates this year.

Britain's partners have rejected any link between that dispute and annual farm price rises, a stance supported by angry farmers who organised a tractor blockade outside the foreign ministers' meeting.

The farmers say the delay in handing out price rises due six weeks ago is costing them millions of dollars every day.

French Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson said last week that if Britain maintained its veto it could be overruled by a majority vote.

Tea crisis studied

GENEVA (R) — Tea exporters and importers opened preparatory talks Monday on an agreement to bolster prices but with wide differences persisting over possible market quotas.

The five-day meeting will try to forge a compromise between producers' plans to limit exports and stockpile excess tea and consumers' preferences for a more market-orientated approach.

Tea prices have fallen 30 per cent in real terms over the past 10 years and Lakdasa Hulugalle, a United Nations expert on agricultural commodities, told the meeting some tea-exporting states now faced economic problems of crisis proportions.

"The prospect is for a continuing imbalance in the tea market," he told the meeting, sponsored by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Third World calls for increased lending aid

HELSINKI (R) — Third World countries Monday pressed ahead with a campaign for a vast expansion of lending aid at an International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank conference here, despite advance warnings from the United States that it is doomed to defeat.

Delegates from 24 developing countries, here for a meeting of the policy-making IMF interim committee, met behind closed doors to put the final touches to a communique being issued Tuesday denouncing the refusal of rich

industrial powers to increase foreign aid.

Western diplomatic sources said Washington would block any ambitious new attempts by the IMF staff, backed strongly by the Third World caucus, to double or treble the pool of funds from the present level of just over \$70 billion.

The developing countries will press during this week's meetings for a substantial rise in IMF quotas, the subscriptions that govern the amount each country can borrow from the fund.

The group of 24 developing countries, aware that Washington wields the voting power to veto moves in the two international lending agencies, plan a press conference Tuesday to appeal for world sympathy.

Conference sources said they hope to nudge other Western officials here to take a more sympathetic view of their problems over finance, which they claim are threatening the very survival of some of their group, in advance of next month's economic summit of the seven major powers at Ver-

sailles. Of those seven—the U.S., Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Canada—several strongly object to the U.S. position on aid, the conference sources said.

But Western diplomats said that although President Reagan has been painted as the real villain for his opposition to expanding the roles of the aid agencies, there was also a general unwillingness among the major powers to step up lending because of the sluggish economic outlook.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.8340/50
One U.S. dollar	1.2218/21
	2.2855/65
	2.5360/90
	1.8965/80
	43.04/07
	5.9485/9515
	1270.75/1271.75
	232.80/95
	5.7140/60
	5.9145/65
	7.7375/7400
One ounce of gold	328.70/329.20

U.S. dollars	
Canadian dollars	
West German marks	
Dutch guilders	
Swiss francs	
Belgian francs	
French francs	
Italian lire	
Japanese yen	
Swedish crowns	
Norwegian crowns	
Danish crowns	
U.S. dollars	

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The underlying strength of the market pushed prices higher Monday though caution over the Falklands crisis kept turnover light after an initial flurry of activity, dealers said.

At 1500 hrs the F.T. index was up 9.4 to 592.7 compared with the record 597.3 April 30, 1981.

British Homes Stores ended 11p higher at 172 after better than expected full year results. Defence-related issues were in demand.

GEC adding 10p to 897 and both Racal and British Aerospace gaining 4p.

Government bonds ended with gains of up to 3/4 point, mainly on the strength of sterling, dealers said.

Discount Houses firmed up to 10p, reflecting the firmness of government bonds, and banks were also slightly higher though Lloyds unchanged on balance at 408. Tobaccos were firm.

Bats rising 9p to 470 and Rothmans 3p to 99. Glaxo was up 12p and Beecham gained 5p to 280 on a broker's recommendation, dealers added.

Gold shares barely moved from opening slightly lower levels.

U.S. defends monetary policies before OECD

PARIS (R) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan Monday defended his government's strict monetary policies before colleagues from the 23 other leading industrialised democracies, arguing that there was no easy way out of the world recession.

Mr. Regan said speaker after speaker brought up the problem of high U.S. interest rates at the opening session of the two-day council of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) attended

by finance, foreign and trade ministers.

Most of the United States' partners believe recovery from the current world recession is being blocked by the effect of continued high U.S. interest rates and the associated soaring value of the dollar.

Mr. Regan told reporters: "I tried to point out to them that we were not insensitive to their problems but we have just as great problems at home."

Mr. Regan said he reiterated

the U.S. view that its strict policies had succeeded dramatically in bringing down inflation and that interest rates would drop as the U.S. got a grip on its huge budget deficit.

There was no trade-off between inflation and unemployment, as some nations still believed, Mr. Regan told ministers in a speech.

"The sacrifice of sound long-term policies in efforts to support domestic employment in the short run has led in the end only to more inflation and more unem-

ployment," he said.

Mr. Regan said divergent economic policies were a major source of the difficulties now being faced by the world—a reference to countries such as France, which have embarked on inflationary paths in the hope of achieving a recovery from recession and bringing down unemployment.

"Those with inflationary policies must understand the exchange rate and balance of payments consequences of their choice," he said.

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SPORTS

Lendl wins
WCT tourney

NEW YORK (R) — Ivan Lendl overcame American Eddie Dibbs with a barrage of powerful groundstrokes to win the \$300,000 WCT tournament of champions at Forest Hills Sunday.

The 6-1, 6-1 triumph, worth \$100,000 to the second-seeded Czechoslovak, was his 89th win in 92 matches since last year's U.S. Open.

Dibbs, who beat Carlos Kirmayr of Brazil in last year's final and scored a surprise win over top-seeded John McEnroe in Saturday's semifinal, won the opening game Sunday when he held his service to love.

But from then on the five feet six inch veteran from Miami was completely overwhelmed by the lanky Lendl, who yielded only 21 points in the 49-minute match, watched by a crowd of 12,000.

Poland's World Cup squad announced

WARSAW (R) — Poland's soccer manager Antoni Piechniczek Monday announced a World Cup squad of 24 players which includes three who play for foreign clubs.

They are forwards Grzegorz Lato of Lokeren, Belgium, and Andrzej Szarmach of Auxerre, France, and defender Antoni Szymanowski of Bruges, Belgium.

One of four goalkeepers in the squad will be dropped, along with another player, after four warm-up matches, Piechniczek said.

The games are against Stade Rheims (France) on May 22, Miluzza (France) on May 25, Lens (France) on May 29 and VFB Stuttgart (West Germany) on June 2.

The Poles will travel on June 9 to Spain, where they open their group One World Cup campaign with a match against Italy on June 14. Also playing in Group One are

Peru and Cameroon.

Squad with ages and caps: Goalkeepers: Jozef Mlynarczyk, 29, 8; Piotr Mowlik, 31, 21; Jacek Kazimierski, 23, 1; Jacek Jarecki, 24, 0.

Defenders: Marek Dziuba, 27, 42; Pawel Janas, 29, 38; Jan Jalocho, 25, 8; Piotr Romke, 23, 0; Wladyslaw Zmuda, 28, 73; Piotr Skrobowski, 21, 14; Roman Wojcicki, 24, 10; Antoni Szymanowski, 31, 87.

Midfield and attack: Zbigniew Boniek, 26, 50; Wladyslaw Ciolek, 26, 12; Janusz Kupciewicz, 27, 10; Stefan Majewski, 26, 15; Waldemar Matysik, 21, 6; Andrzej Iwan, 22, 19; Marek Kusto, 28, 12; Andrzej Palasz, 22, 12; Wladyslaw Smolarek, 25, 12; Andrzej Bunol, 23, 7; Grzegorz Lato, 32, 96; Andrzej Szarmach, 32, 59.

FISA starts inquiry into Gilles Villeneuve's crash at Zolder

ZOLDER, Belgium (R) — Motor racing's governing body has started an inquiry into Saturday's Belgian Grand Prix practice accident which killed Canadian driver Gilles Villeneuve.

The International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) announced here Monday that their safety inspector, Derek Ongaro, will head the investigation which will attempt to establish the cause of Villeneuve's 270 kph crash.

Villeneuve, 30, married with two children, was catapulted from his Ferrari as it cartwheeled across the track. His safety harness snapped and he was left crumpled at the foot of a steel safety netting alongside the circuit about 30 metres from his totally wrecked car.

The Canadian was taken to hospital with head and neck injuries and died there seven hours later without regaining consciousness.

FISA President Jean-Marie Balestre, immediately informed of the crash, kept abreast of all developments. He has now decided to convene an extraordinary FISA executive committee meeting in which he plans to introduce new safety measures.

No date for the meeting was announced, but it is expected to be at FISA's headquarters in Paris. Balestre will doubtless again call for a reduction in the high speeds now achieved by Formula One cars.

A three-year package, already in the pipeline and the centre of

controversy, could be implemented almost at once—provided the teams agree.

Tyre widths could be decreased, suspensions softened, and brake horsepower reduced in an attempt to slow down the cars which now subject the drivers to a physical battering each time they race.

The Formula One circuit, however, is still split by the rules row between the turbocharged brigade and the Constructors' Association, who have been interpreting the rules their own way to remain competitive with turbo-charged works teams such as Ferrari and Renault.

Former world champion Niki Lauda of Austria, who still bears the scars of his fiery crash on the West German Nurburgring circuit in 1976, has become a member of the six-man drivers safety committee formed on Friday, the day before the accident.

Ron Greenwood names
squad of 40 for Spain

LONDON (R) — Young West Ham striker Paul Goddard is the only uncapped player in a World Cup squad of 40 announced Monday by England soccer manager, Ron Greenwood.

But England's Footballer of the Year, Tottenham captain Steve Perryman, is included in the squad only on stand-by.

Thirty of the players will be drawn upon for warm-up matches against the Netherlands, Scotland, Iceland and Finland. The other 10, including Perryman, will be called upon only if injuries deplete the main squad.

The final squad of 22 will be chosen on June 4.

Squad — Goalkeepers: Peter Shilton, Joe Corrigan, Ray Clemence, Gary Bailey.

Defenders: Steve Perryman,

Viv Anderson, Tommy Caton, Ken Sansom, Steve Foster, Dave Watson, Alvin Martin, Mick Mills, Terry Butcher, Russell Osman, Phil Neal, Phil Thompson, Derek Statham.

Midfield: Ray Wilkins, Bryan Robson, Kevin Keegan, Peter Barnes, Paul Goddard, Trevor Francis, Paul Mariner, Cyrille Regis, Tony Woodcock, Tony Morley, Peter Withe, Garth Crooks, Gary Shaw, Dave Armstrong.

Forward: Eric Gates, Steve Coppell, Kevin Keegan, Peter Barnes, Paul Goddard, Trevor Francis, Paul Mariner, Cyrille Regis, Tony Woodcock, Tony Morley, Peter Withe, Garth Crooks, Gary Shaw, Dave Armstrong.

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TENNIS TALK

How to play a pusher

By Maureen Stalla

THE HARDEST person to play in tennis is the Pusher. A pusher merely hits the ball back and waits for you to miss. His strategy is based on making you impatient to get the point over with, hoping you will do something rash at the wrong moment.

Keep the ball in play until he gives you a short ball. Then, carefully make a winner or make a penetrating approach shot and come to the net. In either case, play the ball carefully.

It may help you to divide your opponent's backcourt into three areas—deep forehand, deep centre, and deep backhand. During the rally, keep the ball in play as he does, but concentrate on hitting the ball into a different square each time. Outwait him. Your short ball will come—then deal with it.

Pushers don't win points; they merely wait for their opponents to lose points. Unless they play someone patient and intelligent, they manage to win many matches with this strategy.

Sugar Ray Leonard's boxing career

in doubt following eye operation

BALTIMORE, Maryland (R) — Sugar Ray Leonard's boxing career was in doubt Monday after the world welterweight champion had an operation for a partially detached retina in his left eye.

Leonard, who used a gold medal won at the 1976 Montreal Olympics as a springboard to become a multi-millionaire from his earnings as a professional, was operated on here Sunday.

"It's much too early to tell, but he should be fully recovered within four to six months," Dr. Ronald Michels, who performed the operation, said.

But both the doctor and Mike Trainer, his lawyer and business adviser, said it was too early to tell if Leonard would be able to resume his boxing career.

The handsome, charismatic Leonard had been training for a title defence against compatriot Roger Stafford in Buffalo, New York, on Friday.

Trainer said Leonard, 25, first complained of blurred vision in his left eye about 10 days ago. He stopped sparring last Tuesday and limited his training to light exercises.

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Miss Saleha Meer Zahid Hussain, Indian passport holder No. M 383267 has changed her name to Salwa Meer Zahid Hussain passport No. Q 235774, as from March 1, 1982

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JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY TENDER NO. 43/82 LOW VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION BOARDS FOR DISTRIBUTION DISTRICTS

Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of tender documents for tender No. 43/82 for the design, manufacture, testing at factory and delivery to Aqaba, Jordan of low voltage distribution boards for distribution districts.

Contractors are invited to participate in this tender, one set of tender documents can be collected from:

Tenders Section, Purchasing Dept.
Jordan Electricity Authority
5th Circle - Jabal Amman.

at a non-refundable fee of JD 15 for each copy, payable by cheque. JEA is prepared to send tender documents to contractors outside Jordan by air mail against the required fees.

Offers must be submitted to Secretary of the Tendering Committee at the above address earlier than 12.00 noon on Thursday June 24, 1982. Offers should be accompanied by a bid bond equal to two per cent of the total value.

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Special report on the Falklands crisis
Jordan: Hussein's open options
Zimbabwe: On the brink of rebellion

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Departure			
	Tue	Thu	Sun
Amman	1300	1300	1300
Arrival			
Bahrain	—	1630	—
Doha	1640	—	1640
Abu Dhabi	—	1855	1855
Dubai	1900	—	2000
Muscat	2020	2015	2120



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Boeing 767 twinjet getting ready for operation soon

THE BOEING 767 is an entirely new commercial passenger airplane design making use of the latest in technology to provide maximum efficiency in the face of rising costs, while extending twin-aisle passenger, cabin convenience to routes never before served by wide-body airliners.

Production of the new twinjet began with an order for 30 medium-range 767s announced by United Airlines July 14, 1978. The first 767, a Boeing-owned aircraft, was completed and rolled out of the Boeing 747/767 plant in Everett, Washington, Aug. 4, 1981, and made its initial flight Sept. 26, 1981.

The 767 was the first new Boeing airliner to go into production since the 747 in 1966—and is the first member of a new family of Boeing airliners for short, medium and long ranges. Deliveries to airlines will begin in Aug. 1982.

The jetliner is designed to meet the requirements of airlines in the 1980s and beyond. It will be powered by two high-bypass-ratio turbofan engines—either General Electric CF6-80As or Pratt & Whitney JT9D-7R4s—at airline option.

The 767's two-aisle passenger cabin follows the tradition for spaciousness established by the 747, first of the wide-body airliners. Extensive passenger research has shown the seven-abreast seating concept to be preferred by the great majority of those surveyed.

Developed in an intensive programme, the 767's design has been refined to give maximum fuel performance, operational flexibility, low noise levels, advanced air-

plane systems including digital electronics in the most advanced airliner flight deck, and growth potential. New structural materials are being employed such as improved aluminium alloy, graphite composite and hybrid Kevlar/graphite composite.

The 767 cabin, measuring more than four feet wider than the six-abreast Boeing jetliners now in service, will set about 211 passengers in a typical mixed-class configuration (six-abreast in first-class, seven-abreast in tourist class). Many other arrangements are also possible, up to 290 passengers eight-abreast for charter flights.

Thus the Boeing 767 offers a profitable, twin-aisle airliner size between the six-abreast 757 and larger wide-body airplanes now in service.

Lower-deck volume available for baggage and cargo totals 86.9 cubic metres, more than 45 per cent greater than the lower-deck capacity of the 707 and more than any commercial transport in the 767 class.

With its advanced-design wing, the 767 will require a takeoff field length of 1798 metres at a maximum gross weight of 127 915 kilograms (282 000 lbs) and 136080 kilograms (300 000 lbs) at 140 600 kilograms (310 000 lbs). The wing, a Boeing advanced technology airfoil, is thicker, longer and less swept back than the wings of earlier Boeing jetliners, all in the interest of fuel economy.

Initial cruising altitude will be 11 887 metres level. Fuel burned per seat (a standard measurement of airliner effi-



The flight line at the Boeing Flight Centre, Seattle. In the foreground are three of the five 767s now in flight test. Beyond them are 737s, 727s and AWACS being prepared for delivery. — Boeing Photo

ciency) is 35 per cent less for the 767 than for earlier medium-range jetliners, which could save an airline replacing earlier airliners with a 10-airplane 767 fleet up to \$25 million a year in fuel costs alone.

Performance of the new Boeing 767, in the medium-range version, will make possible nonstop operations over such routes as San Francisco-Cleveland, Los Angeles-Miami, Mexico City-Chicago, and London-Cairo. In

the U.S. transcontinental version, the 767 will be able to operate nonstop New York and San Francisco.

Weight distribution of the airliner on its landing gear will permit flights from the pier-supported runway at LaGuardia Airport, New York, to Dallas and Miami. The 767's overall length is 48.5 metres. Its fuselage length is 5.4 metres more than that of the 727. Wing span is 16 metres more than the 32.9 metres of the 727 wing.

Basic Specifications

Wing span	— 47.6 metre
Overall length	— 48.5 metres
Fuselage length	— 47.2 metres
Tail height	— 15.8 metres
Body width	— 5 metres
Passengers	— 211 mixed class (18 first class; 193 tourist; up to 290 in charter configuration)
Lower deck volume	— 87.7 cubic metres
Maximum takeoff gross weight	— 140 600 kilograms or 127 915 kilograms
Engines	— Two Pratt & Whitney or General Electric, at airline option. Maximum rated thrust per engine: 21,633 or 21,723 kilograms
Range	— 5148 kilometres
First scheduled delivery	— August 1982 — Agencies

American singer's Carnatic melody leaves Indians stunned

By Rangaswami Parthasarathy
Reuters

MADRAS, India — For three hours and 20 minutes without an interval, an American professor sang before one of the most knowledgeable audiences on Indian music — and they loved it.

At this recent concert in Madras, capital of Tamil Nadu state at the southern end of India, Prof. John B. Higgins, 50, was given a standing ovation for his sensitive performance of South Indian Carnatic music.

Accompanied by violin, drum and tambourine players, he cloaked his American accent to sing songs in the Tamil and Telugu languages with perfect diction and pronunciation.

He was given the accolade of "the Yankee Bhagavata" (expert), a title reserved for only the most talented of musicians.

Prof. Higgins, professor of music and director of the Centre for Arts, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, has studied South Indian music for 20 years, but says he has only just touched the fringe of it.

He told Reuters after the concert that his interest in Carnatic music began after some South Indian musicians came to the Wesleyan University in 1963 to teach Americans about their art. Before that he had sung western music at concerts, but found something missing in this music.

He discovered in South Indian music "wonderful strength and opportunity to improvise and to give expression to my musical instinct," he said.

He first came to Madras in 1964 on a fullbright scholarship and stayed for three years learning and practising under his guru, T. Viswanathan.

The guru found his disciple such good material that within six months he encouraged him to give a public concert in front of the shrine of Thyagaraja, an eminent 19th century Carnatic music com-

poser, at Tiruvaiyaru, 400 kilometres from Madras, during an annual music festival.

Two years later Prof. Higgins toured India giving concerts in New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay as well as Madras and several other South Indian cities.

Prof. Higgins said that after returning to the United States in 1967, he continued to perform Western music and found the quality and content of his performance had improved tremendously. There was a freshness and excitement in his voice and he was completely relaxed as he sang.

This visit to Madras is his fourth, after a lapse of 10 years. His first concert at the prestigious T.T. Krishnamachari auditorium was given with leading musicians of Madras accompanying him.

Another concert was organised by the Indo-American Association where one of the speakers described him as a reincarnation of the South Indian musical genius.

Indian critics have lavished praise on him. A critic in Bangalore wrote: "John Higgins kept the packed audience spellbound by his methodical exposition of the Kirtis (songs)."

Another wrote: "he has an enviably rich voice and has steeped it with assimilated care in Carnatic grace. His diction is marked by precision and clarity and he conveys bhavas (expressions) like a native whether in Tamil, Telugu or Kannada (three important southern Indian languages)."

Prof. Higgins, a phenomenon who can shine in two completely different systems of music, owes allegiance to both. But he said all efforts to evolve a synthesis between Western and Indian music were superficial and bound to fail. What distinguished Western music was its harmony and what thrilled Westerners about South Indian music was its rhythm.

"The synthesis of the two systems will not equal the strength of either one alone," he said.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

URFOL

RAALT

PELPIN

CINNEA

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: AFIRE KNACK MAGNET IMPEDE

Answer: What kind of a look might you get from a sharp-sighted person? — A PIERCING ONE



FOR SOMEONE WHO PLANS TO MAKE A SPLASH IN THE KITCHEN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

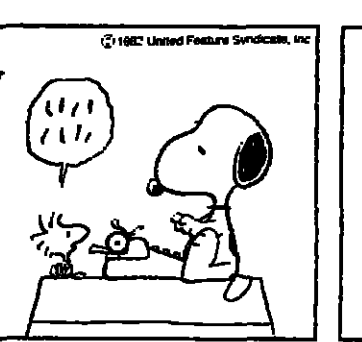
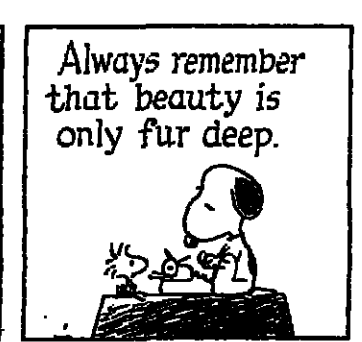
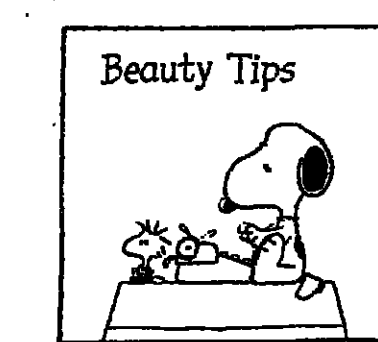
THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

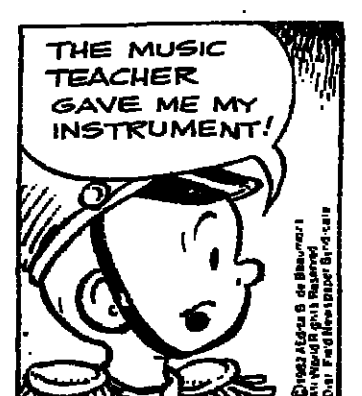
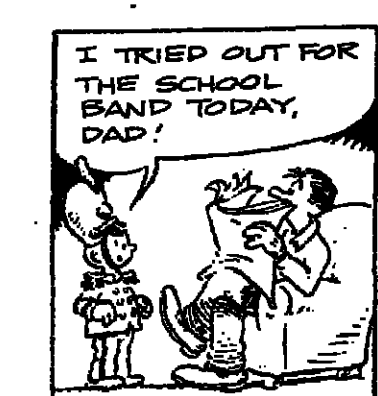


"New and improved? They mean it tasted worse than it does now."

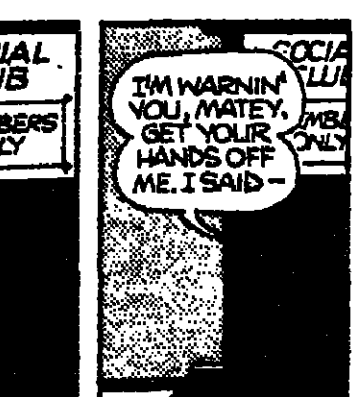
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until sundown you have much foresight and are able to accomplish a great deal. Be prepared to extend your influence and activities beyond present boundaries. Make plans for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Studying details of a new project is wise. Be sure to get the advice of higher-ups you know. Strengthen your aim in life.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use your intuition in the morning and learn how to get along better with others. Handle new duties efficiently.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you follow through on any promises made and then you can relax happily later in the day. Be wise.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can now accomplish a great deal during the day if you apply yourself seriously. Take health treatments.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Engage in a commercial enterprise with increased confidence. Your creativity is high early in the day. Keep poised.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) If you listen to the views of others at home, you can make conditions there more harmonious. Strive for happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do whatever will improve regular routines. Find the right appliances to make working conditions easier. Relax tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study financial matters of importance before making an investment. Go to the right sources for the data you need.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Give more thought to your personal life and make constructive plans for the future. Keep up your appearance.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you are objective in the handling of your affairs, you get excellent results now. Obtain the information you need.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Ideal day to get together with good friends and discuss mutual aims. Attend an important social affair tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Engage in a civic affair and improve your position in the community. Show others that you have wisdom.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who will speak up at every opportunity, and should first learn to have the correct facts and figures before speaking. Include foreign languages in the education since there could be much travel here.

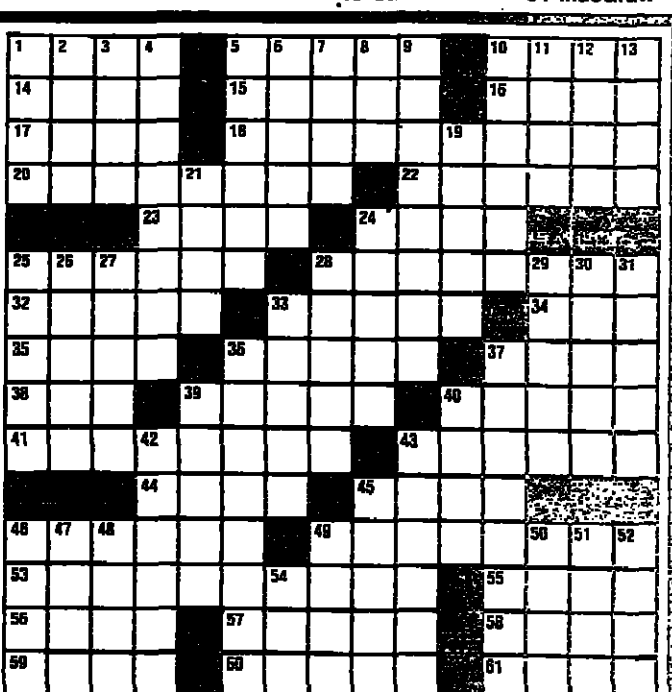
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

1982, McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

THE Daily Crossword

By Bernice Gordon

ACROSS	25 Dranched	53 Moroccan	21 "— Three
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16 Nimbus	38 Terminus	58 Biblical	28 Dynasty
17 First-rate	39 Call	59 Diana of	in China
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		8 Buchwald	48 Autocrat
		9 Footwear	49 Genus of
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		13 Troubles	machina
		19 Steal	54 MacGraw



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WORLD

Clandestine Solidarity men allege
Warsaw has show trials in mind

WARSAW (R) — Underground Solidarity leaders said Monday the authorities were preparing show trials of the suspended trade union's leaders and appealed to world public opinion to try to avert this.

A document made available to Western journalists, signed by seven fugitive Solidarity officials, also catalogued what it called violations of human rights under the five months of martial law.

Copies of the document were sent to Polish-born Pope John Paul, to the United Nations Human Rights Commission and other international bodies including trade union movements.

Most of the top Solidarity leadership including Lech Walesa have been interned since the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13. Monday's document was believed to be the first public mention of the possibility of show trials of Solidarity activists.

The Polish authorities have given no indication that they are preparing to try the interned Solidarity officials for their role in leading the union, which attracted a membership of about 10 million and threatened Communist rule.

An eight-page tract detailing incidents under martial law concluded that the most striking feature of the period since Dec. 13 "has been the trampling of human dignity and contempt for society and its feelings."

The seven signatories included Bogdan Lis, former deputy to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, Zbigniew Bujak, the Warsaw Sol-

idarity chief and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, the union leader in the volatile southeastern industrial city of Wroclaw.

Underground leaders including Mr. Bujak have called for fresh demonstrations this Thursday, including a 15-minute strike in the capital, to mark the fifth month of martial law.

The date is expected to revive passions in Poles as it marks the first anniversary of the shooting of Pope Paul.

It was not immediately clear

when the documents were drafted but the list of alleged human rights violations included no cases later than March.

The statement added that the Polish authorities had violated the 1949 Geneva convention on internment, including provisions on keeping families in the same place and allowing separate premises for religious activities.

Seven letters published Monday in *Zycie Warszawy*, Warsaw's biggest selling daily paper, backed the restoration of Solidarity. One

said: "We shall never win the confidence of the young people if we do not restore the activities of Solidarity which are their own union."

The letters were balanced by a hardline commentary in the Communist Party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu*, which referred to the months of martial law as "a period of animated activity," giving the lie to "the notion that only the pressure of a political opposition can be a driving force for Polish transformation."

UNEP head predicts ecological disaster

NAIROBI (R) — A United Nations meeting on the environment opened here Monday with a forecast that the world faces an ecological disaster as final as nuclear war within a couple of decades unless governments act now.

The executive director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Dr. Mustafa Tolba, told delegates from more than 100 countries that in the last decade "on almost every front there has been a marked deterioration in the quality of our shared environment."

He told the opening session of the week-long meeting, called to review UNEP's work since its creation in Stockholm 10 years ago, that world governments had a choice: "Take action now or face disaster."

The Nairobi meeting is due to

chart UNEP's future course against a background of cooling governmental enthusiasm and falling cash contributions.

The Stockholm meeting pledged world governments to an action plan to preserve the environment through programmes such as monitoring pollution and halting the spread of deserts.

Dr. Tolba said that since the Stockholm meeting "There has been some progress, mostly in increasing our knowledge of the environment."

Youngsters building Siberian pipeline report discontent

MOSCOW (R) — Thousands of young people building a new trans-Siberian railway are sick of their living and working conditions and only one in 10 wants to settle in the harsh region in order to develop its mineral wealth and help develop it, according to an official survey.

The magazine *Sociological Research*, issued by the Soviet Academy of Sciences found resentment and discontent among the people working on the Baikal-Amur line and said steps had to be taken to prevent an exodus of workers.

The 3,000-kilometre line is a prestige project, portrayed in the Soviet media as demonstrating the patriotism and pioneering spirit of young people.

Started in 1974, the line is due to be finished in two years. The authorities have been trying hard to persuade the workers to settle in the harsh region in order to develop its mineral wealth and help develop it, according to an official survey.

But *Sociological Research* said that most of the 2,000 people it queried in an opinion survey could not wait to get away from the place. Only 13 per cent said they planned to stay.

Although more than half of those questioned gave patriotic duty as one of their reasons for volunteering for the project, nearly a third said they had signed up to make enough money to buy a car.

Among guests who will address the conference are the prime minister of Portugal, Pinto Balsemão, and Shirley Williams, a leading British Social Democrat.

The king, in his opening speech, welcomed the choice of Madrid as the venue for this year's assembly, which he regarded as a sign of approval of the direction Spain has taken in recent years.

Spain has moved from right-wing dictatorship to parliamentary democracy since King Juan Carlos became head of state after the death of Gen. Franco in 1975.

Newspaper and agency chiefs from 43 countries are in Madrid for the three-day meeting to discuss topics such as the licensing of journalists and the relationship between government and press.

Four men and two women, members of the self-styled "divided families group" with spouses in the United States, France and West Germany, said they would drink only water and were prepared to fast to death.

Last month, four members of the group held a 10-day fast to draw attention to their case.

Two other men who have now joined the group, saying they would take part in the fast initially and decide later how long to continue.

The fast coincides with the opening of a Soviet-sponsored religious conference on ways of reducing the threat of nuclear war, which will be addressed by visiting American preacher Billy Graham.

MOSCOW — West European diplomats here say the Soviet Union is hoping that U.S. prestige in Latin America will suffer lasting damage because of Washington's backing for Britain in the Falklands conflict.

Soviet comments on the crisis have tended to show Britain as the "colonial" aggressor but have avoided open backing for Argentina.

In a banquet for the visiting Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega, President Leonid Brezhnev sidestepped any reference to the substance of the Falklands dispute and confined himself to generalities.

If there were conflicts in the West hemisphere, Mr. Brezhnev said, the blame rested with "forces trying to preserve or restore their

"Unhappily I must report to this commemorative session that governments have not matched this developing awareness with deeds. The concepts for ecologically sound management have been imperfectly or too slowly applied. In some cases they have been ignored entirely," he said.

"The result is that now, when we need more of everything, more housing, more shelter, more food, more jobs, more fresh water, the planet's capacity to meet these needs is being undermined."

Restoration of death penalty in Britain debated today

LONDON (R) — Britain's parliament is being given its second chance in less than three years to restore capital punishment but the government is confident a movement to bring back hanging will again be defeated.

Opportunities to restore the death penalty, abolished in 1965, arise Tuesday in a criminal justice bill.

Right-wing members of the ruling Conservative Party want the death penalty restored for all crimes of murder, whatever the circumstances.

Parliament last debated the issue in July 1979, soon after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took office. The vote then, left to legislators' consciences rather than to party policies, was 362 to 243, a majority of 119 against hanging.

A cabinet source said there was no reason to think that the Tuesday vote would be much different.

"A vote in favour would give rise to the most formidable consequences. New legislation would have to be enacted," he said.

The last executions in Britain were of two murderers in Aug. 1964.

One group of Conservatives in parliament wants hanging restored for terrorism involving loss of life, for the murder of police and prison officers, and for murder committed in the course of robbery and burglary involving the use of firearms.

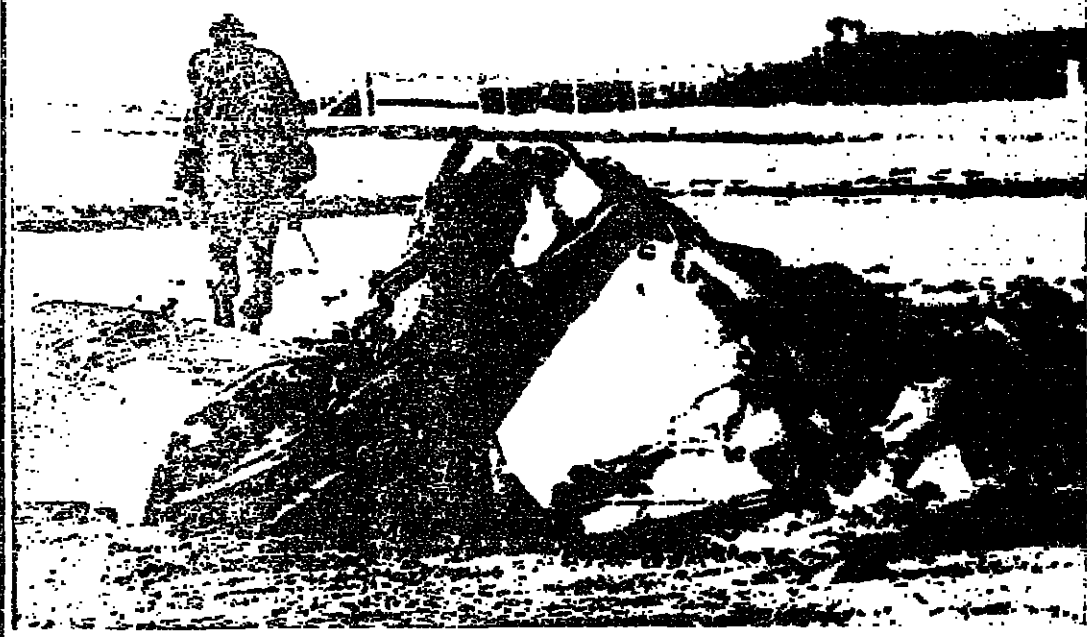
But Edward Gardner, a lawyer-politician who is chairman of the ruling party's influential home affairs committee, wants to broaden the definition of capital crime by putting a new clause in the bill stating: "A person convicted of murder shall be liable to capital punishment."

All four cases will be voted upon separately.

The police federation, a union representing 118,000 rank-and-file policemen in England and Wales, began a publicity campaign with a march seeking support for hanging.

Calls for restoration of the death penalty follow a sharp increase in crime and the killing of three policemen.

Wreckage of Falklands airbattle



An Argentine soldier near Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, walks away from what the official Argentine news agency Telam says is the wreckage of a

British Harrier jump jet. Exact date of the photo unknown, but it was released Sunday in Buenos Aires. (A.P. Laserphoto)

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Massive security plans for Calcutta elections

By Sumanta Sen
Reuter

CALCUTTA — The Marxist West Bengal state government has called on India's central government to provide 27 battalions of special police to help keep the peace during vital state assembly elections.

Violence usually erupts during elections in West Bengal, and the Marxist Front says it is taking no chances that the opposition may use violence as a way of invalidating the May 19 poll.

The Marxists, seeking a second term of office in the state, are favoured to win again as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) party is in disarray in West Bengal due to party infighting.

The Marxists, led by Chief Minister Joyti Basu, have also consolidated their position, particularly in the rural areas, where they have been carrying out an impressive land reform programme.

The West Bengal election is one of several being held on May 19, which analysts say will show whether Mrs. Gandhi's party is maintaining its dominant position in the country.

State elections are also being held in northern Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, where her party holds power, and in southern Kerala, which is under direct central government rule following the resignation of a short-lived Congress (I) coalition.

A West Bengal government spokesman in Calcutta said this was the first time that outside police help had been sought on such a scale.

Extremist danger

The government says it expects trouble not only from violent elements of the Congress (I), but also from various extremist groups such as the leftist Naxalites, who call the Marxists bourgeois, and the Prantiya Parishad group which seeks a separate homeland within West Bengal for people of Nepalese origin.

Nadia District, near Calcutta, has become a hotbed of Naxalite activity and posters have appeared warning people to stay away from voting booths.

A number of prominent businessmen have been murdered in the district in the last few months, allegedly by Naxalites, and the authorities feel people may respond to the warnings unless there is an adequate show of police force.

Tribal troublemakers

Local authorities are also concerned about a resurgence of activity by the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha movement, which wants a separate state in part of West Bengal for tribal people.

There have been violent clashes in the past between the group and police, and Morcha supporters have warned that they will stage demonstrations during the polling to draw attention to their cause.

In teeming Calcutta city itself there have been clashes among segments of the Congress (I) party.

In one incident, Hoimi Basu, a Congress (I) candidate who is opposing Marxist Finance Minister Ashoke Mitra, was badly beaten outside his Calcutta house by youths he said were members of a faction of his own party.

Analysts here said one of the problems facing the Congress (I) in West Bengal was that the list of candidates for the election was finalised by the high command in distant New Delhi by the two central ministers elected from West Bengal.

These ministers — Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee and Energy Minister Ghanu Khan Chaudhury — were alleged to have put only their own men on the list.

Those left out have set up their own nominees as independents in more than 100 constituencies, not so much to defeat the Marxists as to create difficulties for the official Congress (I) candidates.

Special security measures are planned when Mr. Mukherjee and Mr. Chaudhury visit West Bengal during the campaign in the next three weeks.

The Marxists are confident that they will win another five-year term in office.

Promode Dasgupta, chairman of the ruling left front, told reporters the Marxists would better the 229 seats in the 294-seat assembly they won in the 1977 polls.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

3 Iranian Baha'is executed

LONDON (R) — Three members of the Baha'i faith have been executed in Iran's northern city of Karaj on charges of spying for Israel, Tehran newspapers said Monday. The papers said the three were sent to a firing squad earlier this month after a revolutionary court found them guilty of having links with "Zionist centres" and visiting Israel. Some 100 members of the Baha'i faith have been either murdered or executed since Iran's 1979 Islamic revolution, mostly for their alleged links with Israel, according to Baha'i sources outside Iran.

Palestinian envoy to visit Japan

TOKYO (R) — Khalid A. Fakhour, who heads the Palestine National Council (PNC), will arrive here on May 24 for an eight-day unofficial visit at the invitation of a parliamentary group, government sources said here Monday. Mr. Fakhour will be the first senior Palestine leader to visit Japan since last October when Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat paid a four-day unofficial visit, parliamentary sources said. The PNC is the Palestinian parliament in exile. Mr. Fakhour is expected to meet Japanese leaders, including Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi, to discuss the Middle East and related problems, the sources said.

King Khaled okays military set-up

BAHRAIN (R) — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia has approved a law setting up a military services organisation to plan, organise and supervise all military affairs, the official Saudi press agency said Monday. It also provides for the setting up of an 11-member committee, headed by deputy prime minister, to deal with military service pay and regulations. The law is apparently part of the streamlining of the administration in Saudi Arabia, which is spending billions of dollars on its estimated 52,000-strong armed forces.

86 Iranians to be deported from Germany

MAINZ, West Germany (R) — Eighty-six Iranians arrested after attacking opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini here last month are to be deported individually, Rhineland-Palatinate Premier Bernhard Vogel said Monday. He made the announcement after a meeting with Iran's ambassador to West Germany. He said the authorities decided on advice from Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to avoid a mass deportation, which could have led to reprisals against West Germans in Iran. The Iranians, brought to Mainz in buses from all over the country, were detained after attacking and Khomeini students in their campus rooms with knives, knuckle dusters and clubs. Eight policemen and 28 Iranians were hurt in the clashes.

Papandreou off to Algeria

ATHENS (R) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou left for Algiers Monday for a four-day official visit and talks on strengthening financial and trade relations between Greece and "Algeria." Mr. Papandreou will have talks with President Chad Benjedid and Prime Minister Mohammed Benahmed Abdelghani.

Turkish general to visit Bonn

ANKARA (R) — One of Turkey's five military rulers, air force commander Gen. Taisin Sahinkaya, will fly to West Germany Tuesday for talks on military affairs, state radio reported Monday. Diplomatic sources said Gen. Sahinkaya's visit, which will last until May 14, was not connected with political issues.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—We have a player in our game who persistently false cards. When it works, he robs it. What is your opinion of the tactical value of consistently false-carding?—R. Daniels, New Rochelle, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—Partnership defense at bridge is a difficult task. If your partner pulls cards from his hand at random, it makes the job even harder. You can never get a true count of the hand; you never know whether partner or declarer has the missing high cards; you are seldom sure when to win a trick or when to duck. There is an even bigger drawback to persistent false-carding. While it keeps partner in the dark, it actually helps declarer. He knows what he is missing, and if he is aware of the falsecarder's proclivities, he can often place the cards accurately while the other defender is still in the dark.

However, that does not mean that I am completely against false-carding. There are times when a falsecard is obligatory because it may be the only way to give declarer an option to go wrong. Usually, it is made in those cases where partner can't misread the situation but where

declarer might.

If I had to choose between a partner who never falsecards and one who always does, I would choose the former. There are many, many more situations where a falsecard can hurt the defense than where it might gain, so I'll go with the odds.

Q.—What is your best percentage play for four tricks from the following holding? Dummy A K Q 9 Declarer x x

There is no shortage of entries to either hand.—R. Robinson, Detroit, Mich.

A.—There are only two lines of play: one is to cash the three top cards in the suit. That will succeed whenever either opponent holds J-10-x in the suit.

The other line is to lead low from the closed hand toward dummy. If the next hand follows low, finesse the nine. If, when you lead low to dummy, the next hand produces an honor, win in dummy, return to the closed hand and lead low again, intending to finesse the nine in the second round. That will yield four tricks whenever the head on your left has both the jack and ten of the suit.

Since the chances of the player on your left holding both missing honors is greater than either defender holding specifically J-10-x, the latter line is your best bet.

Moscow makes the most from American shift towards Britain over Falklands

By John Morrison
Reuter

MOSCOW — West European diplomats here say the Soviet Union is hoping that U.S. prestige in Latin America will suffer lasting damage because of Washington's backing for Britain in the Falklands conflict.

Soviet comments on the crisis have tended to show Britain as the "colonial" aggressor but have avoided open backing for Argentina.

In a banquet for the visiting Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega, President Leonid Brezhnev sidestepped any reference to the substance of the Falklands dispute and confined himself to generalities.

If there were conflicts in the West hemisphere, Mr. Brezhnev said, the blame rested with "forces trying to preserve or restore their

positions of dominance" in the area.

Diplomats said Mr. Brezhnev carefully avoided anything which might have been seen as open support for Argentina. But the Soviet leader was quoted as telling his guest that the conflict gave proof of the "imperialist nature of Washington's policy."

In the early phase of the crisis, Moscow said the mediation efforts of Secretary of State Alexander Haig were a fraud because Washington was on Britain's side.

Moscow was clearly pleased when Mr. Haig's peace-making mission faltered and President Reagan labelled Argentina the aggressor.

Britain, though it is the country directly involved in the shooting, has taken a minor place in the Kremlin's calculations.

"The Soviets see everything through the prism of their rivalry

with the United States. The Americans really ought to be flattered," commented one West European diplomat.

British officials here say the Soviet line on the conflict expressed in private has been more cautious than the anti-colonialist rhetoric of the Soviet press might suggest.

News analysis

While Moscow wants to improve its image in Latin America and damage that of the United States, it also has other long-term interests to bear in mind.

Any open approval of Argentina's armed seizure of the Falklands would seriously weaken Moscow's position in fighting off potential claims by neighbouring

states to its own territory.

Much of what is now the Soviet Union's southern and eastern territory was acquired in the 19th century in much the same way as Britain gained the Falkland Islands.

The Soviet Union has long resisted Chinese pressure to admit that the Russian-Chinese frontier agreements of the 19th century were "unequal treaties" forced on China by the tsars.

Soviet-Japanese relations are bedevilled by a long-standing dispute to four islands in the Kurile chain, seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II and claimed by Tokyo.

Moscow is also a signatory to the 1959 Antarctic treaty, under which claims to sovereignty over the continent were frozen, and does not wish to see Argentina upset this 12-nation compromise, diplomats here say.

Latin America, at the opposite end of the globe from the Soviet Union, has never been an area where the Kremlin has been able to compete for influence with the U.S.

Economic and political interests have generally tended to outweigh ideological sympathies in determining Soviet attitudes to the region.

While denouncing Chile's government as fascist, Moscow has turned a blind eye to allegations of human rights violations elsewhere by military and right-wing governments.

This has been particularly true of Argentina, which is now the Soviet Union's biggest Third World trading partner because of massive sales of grain.

But diplomats here believe the Soviet attitude to the Falklands conflict would have been much the same even without this factor.

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